

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Saturday, March 23, 1901.

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A
DISTINCTIVE
LOOK

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You can always tell the difference when you compare them with others. We have educated our patrons to expect the best and they are never disappointed.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

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Show us
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And we will show how promptly and well it can be done. Everything in the line of

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"The Pen
is Mightier
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We believe it and so does Sampson. What we write is for your interest. Why? your money back of course. Buy from us a

Quick Meal
Gasoline Stove,

a Steel Range, Domestic Sewing Machine, White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer, Challenge Refrigerator, Rome Anti-rust Wash Boiler, Rochester Stamped Ware, Waterville Table or Pocket Cutlery, a Stoughton Wagon or a Thompson Carriage and you have all your money calls for.

No Better can be found in any Market.

Centralia Hardware
Company.

WATER POWER CASE SETTLED.

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of T. E. Nash on Tuesday.

The case of The Consolidated Water Power Company against Thomas E. Nash has been at last passed upon by the Supreme Court of the state, that court having on the 19th day of March, 1901, handed down its decision wholly in favor of the defendant Nash, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court and directing that the cause be remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to enter judgment dismissing plaintiff's complaint. Following is a history of the case:

On July 16th, 1894, W. E. Mack, C. A. Spencer, T. E. Nash, John L. Nash, B. G. Chandos, B. G. Chandos as administrator, F. MacKinnon, The Wisconsin Wood Pulp Co., The Grand Rapids Water Power Co. and the Pioneer Wood Pulp Co., signed an agreement for the consolidation of the several water powers into one property for the reason as stated in said written agreement, "that the water-power at said cities would be of more value if consolidated and improved upon one general plan with reference to the value of the whole water-power." The president and secretary of said three corporations signed said agreement without the authority of a vote of the stockholders or board of directors of either of said corporations. The arbitrators chosen to determine the values and relative values of the several properties covered by this agreement were Peter R. Thom and T. W. Orblison of Appleton and Frank T. Russell of Neenah, Wisconsin. The agreement was drawn by lawyer Hooper of Oshkosh, and he was the lawyer who furnished legal advice to the three arbitrators in their work. The arbitrators delivered their decision to a meeting of the signers of this agreement at the office of Gardner & Gaynor in this city on the 13th day of February, 1895. At that meeting the decision of the board of arbitrators was unsatisfactory to Nash brothers that they promptly gave notice of their withdrawal from said agreement and were never afterward in any way connected with any of the consolidation proceedings.

Mrs. Bensley died in 1889, and at the time the agreement for consolidation was signed a judgment of foreclosure on a mortgage was entered against the Bensley property and a sale by the sheriff of the county of the Bensley property was had in April, 1895, and Hooper of Oshkosh bought the property. It was then thought by our people that he was to become permanently interested in this water-power, but he sold the property on May 15, 1895, to Johnson and Witter for a sum less than he had paid for it.

In June of the same year an action was brought on this agreement in the circuit court of this county to compel Nash brothers to deed their property to the Consolidated Water Power company. The case was tried before Judge Bardeen and had a sensational ending. When the trial of the case was nearly over it developed that Mrs. Bensley had left as heirs twice as many brothers and sisters as had been supposed and hence that the foreclosure proceedings against her property had failed to give full title. The action was dismissed by the plaintiff and Nash brothers had judgment for costs.

It was thought that such an understanding had been reached by the parties that further litigation would be avoided. A new foreclosure action on another mortgage against the Bensley property was promptly begun after the termination of the first suit against Nash brothers and was not concluded until June, 1897.

Disagreements arose between the parties who had deeded their property to The Consolidated Water Power company and in March, 1898, W. E. Mack brought an action in the United States circuit court at Madison to recover back his property. This case on demurrer finally reached the U. S. court of appeals at Chicago, which held with Mack overruling defendant's demurrer. Subsequently MacKinnon brought a like action in the same court to recover back his property. These cases were all finally settled by a sale of their properties to Johnson and Witter. Spencer had in the meantime died and his administrator sold his stock to Mr. Witter.

About the first of September, 1899, the present action was brought against T. E. Nash, who had a short time before acquired the full interest in Nash brothers' property. The case was tried last April before the late Judge Wyman and his decision in the case is familiar to all our people. The supreme court does not pass on all the points raised by the defendant in his defense to the action, but does pass on all which in any way affected his conduct of Nash brothers. Mr. Nash contended that when he withdrew from all further proceedings on this matter of consolidation, February 13, 1895, he had a right to do so. On this point the supreme court fully sustains his position. They say in part: "We are constrained to the conclusion that on February 13, 1895, the so-called contract of July 16th, 1894, had not been signed and executed by the three corporations whose names had been affixed thereto without authority, and that locus penitentie still remained for Nash & Nash to withdraw at their option; that they did so in an effective manner by notification to all of the parties interested of their refusal to be bound further and that as to their said instrument never became a binding contract."

However, the point of greatest interest in the case was that relative to the action of the arbitrators. Instead of apportioning the stock of the corporation to be formed among the property owners according to the relative values of their respective properties, the arbitrators attempted to distribute

the stock according to the fall of water on the land of each property owner, a rank departure from the agreement and resulting, as claimed by Nash brothers, in great injustice to them. The supreme court holds in effect that it was the duty of the arbitrators under the agreement to proceed upon the basis of the full market values of several properties to be combined, the opinion of the supreme court on this point concluding as follows: "The arbitrators not having decided the question submitted to them the result is as though the so-called award had never been made."

B. R. Goggins of this city, and Col. Wm. F. Vilas of Madison, represented the defendant Nash throughout all this litigation, and in the last trial the plaintiff was represented by Geo. L. Williams, and Moses Hooper in the circuit court, and by Geo. L. Williams and Burr W. Jones of Madison, in supreme court.

A Happy Family.

Sheriff McLaughlin has had in his charge during the past week a family that was brought down from the town of Lincoln, where they had been residing in an old logging camp. The family consisted of Alfred Cox and his sister, five children and Charles Payne.

From all that could be gathered from the neighbors the "family" have been living in a manner that was little short of bestial and when the officers visited the place they found the five children grouped about a stove on the bare ground and the youngest one, a child of three years, was entirely naked, while several of the others were not sufficiently clothed to hide their nakedness. The five children range in age from three to fourteen years and one of them, a girl about five years, is, if one can judge by appearances, a mulatto. Just what relations existed between the members of the household would be hard to determine.

Sheriff McLaughlin left on Tuesday noon for Sparta with the four youngest children where they will be placed in the home for dependent children. Payne, who has spent the past winter with the Cox's is a married man and is held in custody. What charge will be preferred against him is not known at this writing.

Since their sojourn at the county jail the children have been supplied with clothing and have been living like human beings.

Mr. Cox was released on Tuesday, no charge having been preferred against him, and the woman, Payne and the oldest girl were to have a hearing at Marshfield on Thursday.

Contracting for Peas.

Mr. W. H. Crossland representing Northrop, King Co. the big seed house of Minneapolis, spent Friday and Saturday here contracting with the farmers for their pea crop for 1901. This company has had representatives through the different Northwestern states and they are of the opinion that this locality is the best adapted for peas of any they have found. They are making what seems to be a very liberal offer. They furnish the farmer what seed peas he wants delivered here free of charge and he is to pay back in the fall five pecks for every bushel, they furnish him. Besides this the farmer agrees to sell back to Northrop King Co. all the peas he raises from this seed for from 70 cents to \$1.25 per bushel according to the kind of peas. Mr. L. M. Nash has been appointed agent for this company to distribute the seed, receive and pay for the stock in the fall. So far about 200 bushels has been spoken for but as the company would like to ship in a full car load of 500 bushels, farmers should lose no time in placing their orders for what seed they want.

Easter Sale.

St. Katherine's and St. Agnes' Guilds of St. John's Episcopal church will hold a sale on Thursday, March 28th, both afternoon and evening at the 20th Century parlors on the east side. Articles both useful and ornamental will be offered for sale consisting among others of Aprons, Handkerchief Bags, Corset Covers, Skirts, etc. A box received from New York, containing novelties for Easter gifts will greatly add to the attractions. All are cordially invited. Remember the date, Thursday, March 28.

Broke an Arm.

Will Halbeck, who is employed by McMillan Bros., fell from a box car on Monday morning and broke his left arm. He had gone on top of the car to loosen a board and the slippery condition of the woodwork caused him to lose his footing and fall to the ground. The car was standing on the sidetrack of the Marshfield road at McMillan Bros. potato warehouse. He sustained several other severe bruises about the body.

Death of Mrs. Snyder.

Mrs. Matilda Snyder died in this city on Sunday from pneumonia after a short illness. She was seventy-seven years of age, being born in Pennsylvania on Feb. 27th, 1824. Three children survive her, Mrs. Wm. Eagleberger of Stevens Point and Clark and George Snyder of this city. The funeral was held on Tuesday from the M. E. church, Rev. W. A. Peterson officiating.

Seed Oats.

—We have 1000 bushels of select seed oats selling at 35 cents, clover seed both medium and mammoth at 56 per bushel, choice timothy at \$2.50. Farmers come quick. The Centralia Hardware Co.

DEMANDED WIVES.

Central Men Call Upon the Company to Furnish Brides.

Stevens Point Gazette: Superintendent of Motive Power Cleaver of the Wisconsin Central shops at North Fond du Lac has been called upon to assume the role of a matrimonial agent. The request was made through Chief Clerk McMurdy, who was waited upon by John Jordan and John Donovan, two laborers in the shops, who each filed an application for a wife. Supt. Cleaver will probably appoint Clerk McMurdy as head of this bureau but whether it will be established as a temporary or permanent adjunct to the superintendent's office is not determined. John Jordan and John Donovan are the applicants. They promise all sorts of good treatment to a spouse and silk dresses and new hats every day. The chances are that the agent will not visit this city, therefore, it would be wise for our young ladies that are looking for husbands to send in their applications at once.

City Caucuses.

The several caucuses in the different wards were held on Monday evening with the following result:

First ward—David L. Lutz, alderman; Erwin P. Arpin, supervisor; delegates, D. Castello, Dave Kammernan, David Lutz.

Second ward—Alderman, Gustave Schumann; supervisor, Theo. W. Brazeau; delegates, Alex Muir, Will Martin, J. E. Philcox.

Third ward—Alderman, Will E. Gross; supervisor, William Scott; delegates, J. M. Sanderson, Ted Johnson, G. W. Davis.

Fourth ward—Alderman, Chas. Binder; supervisor, W. E. Wheelan; delegates, C. J. Carman, Albert Bunde, John Rickman.

Fifth ward—Alderman, John Kolanda; supervisor, Ira Bassett; delegates, W. H. Cochran, Ira Bassett, Fred Bossert.

Sixth ward—Alderman, Fred Jackson; supervisor, John W. Cochran; delegates, F. L. Rourke, M. G. Gordon, Andrew King.

Seventh ward—Alderman, Michael McCarthy; supervisor, John Bell, Sr.; delegates, Arthur Sickles, Wallace Demerco, Frank Pomerville.

Eighth ward—Alderman, George M. Hill; supervisor, William J. Conway; delegates, Theron Lyon, F. P. Daly, G. W. Mason.

The city convention was held on Tuesday evening and the following officers were nominated:

Mayor—W. E. Wheelan.
Treasurer—Milton W. Mosher.
Assessor—Bernard G. Chaudos.
Justice of the peace—Wm. H. Getts.
The strongest fight was made on the office of treasurer, there being several aspirants, and twenty-one ballots were made in order to make a choice.

Kicked by a Horse.

George, the sixteen year old son of John Chapine of the town of Seneca, met with a bad accident on Wednesday. He was working about his father's team when one of the animals kicked him on the leg, breaking both bones below the knee. The break was a bad one, the bones sticking through the flesh and cutting an artery so that bleeding was profuse. Dr. Ridgman went out and fixed the trouble and at last accounts he was getting along nicely.

A New Church.

The Polish Catholics of Sigel have issued notices calling for bids for the erection of a brick veneered church to be built this spring, which when completed will be a credit to that town and will cost in the neighborhood of \$5000. The new structure will be built near the old one, which will be used entirely for a school house.

My heart and hand another claimed, His plea had come too late. It's ever thus with people without pluck and vim. Take Rocky Mountain Tea don't get left again. Johnson & Hill Co.

Notice Of Adjourned Annual School Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual school meeting of Grand Rapids School District No. 1, met pursuant to law at the Howe High school building, situated in the 2nd ward of the city of Grand Rapids, Monday, March 18th, 1901, at 7:00 o'clock p. m., and adjourned to meet at the Opera House, Monday, March 25th, 1901, at 7:30 p. m. to elect commissioners and to transact such general business as may legally come before it.

Commissioners to be elected as follows:

First ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. E. P. Arpin, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Second ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. A. L. Fontaine, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Third ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. T. A. Lipke, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Fourth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. T. A. Taylor, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Fifth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. A. N. Palmer, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Sixth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. G. H. Coriveau, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Seventh ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. R. A. Havenor, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Eighth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. J. W. Natwick, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

GEO. P. HAMBRECHT, Clerk.

A Six O'clock Dinner.

On Monday evening the members of the Woman's club with a few friends were delightfully entertained by the club president, Mrs. Wm. Scott, at her residence on High street. At six o'clock the guests sat down to dinner, covers being laid for twenty-four. The tables were decorated with roses and a bunch of English violets, the club flower, was presented to each guest.

After the dinner the regular literary program was given and several fine piano solos rendered by Mrs. I. P. Witter.

Those present were Mesdames Gardner, Harvie, Lipke, Torrence, W. F. Kellogg, Biron, A. Miller, I. P. Witter, J. O. Witter, Gaynor, Harmon, Hambrecht, B. M. Vaughn, Daly and Mrs. J. E. Thomas of Nekoosa and the Misses Briere, Nash, Emmous, Stutzer, Kromer, Gardner, Heindal and Whitrock.

Baled Hay.

—We have a car load of baled hay selling in any quantity at \$10 per ton. The Centralia Hardware Co.

The Lenten Season

Is now at hand. For a full line of

FRESH
and
SALT FISH

—Call on—

W. GROSS,
West Side Grocer.

WATCH

For the announcement of

"THE FAIRWEAR"

Line of Ladies Fine Shoes

Next Week.

New Spring Style of Shoes
arriving every day at

MUIR'S

Exclusive Shoe Store.

Grand Rapids, East Side.

KINKING OF THE RAILS.

Sixteen People on Rock Island Train Injured. Two Coaches in Pool of Water.

Grand Junction, Ill., March 19.—The Rock Island passenger train No. 201, bound for Fort Dodge, jumped the track going at a high rate of speed about two miles north of Grand Junction yesterday afternoon. Kinking of the rails caused the accident. A number of passengers were seriously hurt. The injured: Celia Webb, Paton, Ill., seriously; arm broken. Mrs. John Hall, Stuart, Ill., badly. A. M. McKean, Perry, Ill., foot hurt. C. A. Ladlaw, Des Moines, slightly. W. L. McNeal, Fort Dodge, Ill., hurt in head. David McKean, Ponca, Ill., seriously; internally injured. Lee York, Des Moines, back injured. W. D. Phillips, Des Moines, nose broken; otherwise hurt. E. L. McCool, Des Moines, cut over eye. W. V. Young, Des Moines, hurt on leg. Joseph Stafer, Tiskilwa, Ill., hurt in head. Fred Bullen, Des Moines, back hurt; not serious. William Ballantyne, Des Moines; arm cut; back hurt. E. P. Luther, Grand Junction, hurt internally. Richard Whitte, Grand Junction, face cut. C. B. Grant, Fort Dodge, seriously. Many others were injured, but their names could not be learned, as they walked to the station after rendering what assistance they could to those who were the most seriously injured. The two passenger coaches and the mail cars are lying on their side in a shallow pool of water, and it is remarkable that no one was killed outright.

FUTURE KING IN PERIL.

Steamer with Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on Board Caught in Gale.

Gibraltar, March 19.—Anxiety prevails here for the safety of the future King of England, the Duke of Cornwall and York, who, with his duchess, is on board the steamer Ophir, which has been caught in a gale. In the terrible southwest gale now sweeping the coast, many vessels have been driven ashore and peninsula and Oriental liners have been seriously delayed. Rain has been falling for nearly a week and a large lake has been formed around where the duke is to review the troops here.

London, March 19.—London is gravely stirred by reports from Gibraltar concerning the safety of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. They are on board the large steamer Ophir, which is one of the stoutest vessels afloat, but, considering the severity of the storm which she may have encountered, the public and royal family will not feel thoroughly at ease until she has arrived in safety with her precious passengers.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Chinese Authorities Granted the Same Concession to Both Russia and Great Britain.

London, March 19.—Some of the afternoon newspapers say the Tien Tsin difficulty has been arranged. The misunderstanding was due to the Chinese authorities granting the same concession to two nations. The arrangement enables Great Britain to proceed with the construction of the railroad siding, but if Russia's concession proves to be earlier than that of Great Britain the latter is to acknowledge the claims of Russia.

Paris, March 19.—A dispatch from Peking to the Havas agency says the state of the Chinese negotiations will soon permit the reduction of the French forces by about 10,000 men, who will be re-embarked.

EDITORS IN A FIGHT.

Separated by Bystander Before Either is Seriously Injured.

Canton, Ill., March 19.—Charles E. Snively, Republican editor of the Daily Register, and Eugene Whiting, also a Republican and editor of the Gazette, came to blows in the street yesterday. They were separated by John Conklin, a bystander, neither of them being seriously injured. Snively and Whiting have been political enemies for a long time, the trouble having been augmented by certain acts of Whiting while he was clerk. Recently Whiting started the Gazette as an opposition paper. On Saturday that paper published a story decidedly uncomplimentary to the editor of the Register. The two men met in the street in front of the Masonic temple. It is said that Whiting insulted Snively and began abusing him. Snively made no reply, but struck Whiting a hard blow in the face. The two men clinched and fell, striking many blows.

MILLIONAIRE TIRES OF LIFE.

E. U. Carpenter of Ohio Kills Himself in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 19.—F. H. Carpenter of Hamilton, O., a retired millionaire who has visited Florida during the winters for a number of years and owns two homes in this state, committed suicide at his winter home at Leachburg by shooting himself with a shotgun. Mr. Carpenter took the gun and ammunition to his room, and, after loading both barrels, removed his hat, coat and collar, put the muzzle of the weapon under his chin and pulled the trigger with a toe. The suicide was 70 years of age and had been a sufferer from heart disease.

Tagged Leader Captured.

Manila, March 19.—Capt. Shanks of the Eighteenth United States Infantry has captured Pismo, the noted Tagal leader, in Capiz province, island of Panay. Two rebels were killed and three, including Pismo, were wounded.

Patrol Mill at Ocean Falls.

Ocean Falls, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—The V. L. Brothers, contractors, are erecting a large grain mill at the point, to be in running order by mid-summer.

A French Submarine Boat.

An employee of the French Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has invented a new submarine boat. The model, which is two meters in length, has been tried in the presence of Admiral Besson at Marseilles, and has so impressed him that he sent a detailed report to the minister of marine. It is believed that a subsidy will be granted the inventor. M. Besson will be asked to construct a larger and more perfect model.

—Every inhabitant of the United Kingdom will be said figuratively to hold sway over 130 acres abroad.

A RULE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Durawidde's Action in Matter of Leiser Brothers.

DECISION AT BARABOO.

Bankrupts Paid Their Father Money Owed Him Just Before They Went to the Wall.

Baraboo, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—Judge Durawidde has rendered a decision in the Leiser bankruptcy case and it is the first of its kind to be tried in the state of Wisconsin, and for that reason has been watched with eagerness by the legal fraternity, as well as by others, for the verdict will be of great importance in matters of this kind. In January, 1900, the shoe firm of Leiser Bros. went into bankruptcy and the suit was brought by the creditors, in order to recover about \$28,000, which sum represented sale and proceeds of Leiser's father that he had replaced money which he had borrowed to purchase goods for the firm when the store was first opened. When Mr. Leiser received the money from the closing-out sale he paid George Ruhlman about \$14,000. Mrs. Henrietta Schwartz about \$600, Henry Weirich \$600, Charles Leiser \$500, and smaller sums to other persons. The action was brought against all of the persons to whom the money had been paid, on the ground that Mr. Leiser was really a trustee and in that position was responsible for the creditors' claims. The court held that the money received by the father from the young men was purely a preference under the bankruptcy act and consequently was void. Judge Durawidde held that the proceedings in bankruptcy were fraudulent as to the creditors and that the creditors have a right to recover the sum of \$28,000, the proceeds of the sale made just before the firm went to the wall.

The firm owed Mr. Leiser several hundred dollars and will share with the other creditors when the disbursement of the returned money takes place. He is not able to pay the whole amount and for that reason the action was brought against all of the persons to whom the money was paid and they will lose all they had loaned for they were not creditors of the firm, having loaned the money to another person having no part in the business. The action was brought against the Leiser family. The persons against whom the action was brought are responsible and able to make good the money paid to them by Mr. Leiser.

PROFESSOR IS DEAD.

Prof. N. O. Whitney of the Engineering Faculty of Wisconsin University.

Madison, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—Prof. N. O. Whitney of the engineering faculty of the University of Wisconsin died Sunday night at his home, 18 East Gorham street. The cause was an attack of acute pneumonia of the lungs resulting from weakness of the heart. Prof. Whitney contracted a cold in November of 1899. The cold resulted in a severe attack of pneumonia, which complicated with weakness of the heart, nearly proved fatal at that time, and from which he never recovered.

Nelson Oliver Whitney, B. S., C. E., was born in Alton, N. Y., May 3, 1858. He was fitted for college in the Mantua academy, Philadelphia. In the fall of 1878 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. S. He joined the faculty of the University of Wisconsin in 1891, and since that time has taught civil engineering. He had twelve years of practical work as a civil engineer in the United States and Mexico, and for a time was leading engineer on the Mexican National railway, at the City of Mexico; for four years he was resident engineer on the South Pennsylvania railway and later was assistant to the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania company at Chicago, and during the past two years he has acted as consulting engineer for the same company. In 1883 Prof. Whitney was married to Miss Mary Taylor of Philadelphia and they have five children, all of whom are living.

EDGERTON BANK SUES.

To Recover \$20,000 from Chicago Broker Alleged to Have Received Money from Defaulter.

Chicago, Ill., March 19.—Suit to recover \$20,000 from Lamson Bros., brokers on the Chicago board of trade, was filed in the United States circuit court yesterday by S. R. Towne, receiver of a bank at Edgerton, Wis. It is alleged that the brokers received the bank's funds from the defaulter, Charles L. Burnham, who disappeared in 1897 and has since eluded capture.

FEARS SHE WILL BE KILLED.

Woman Sent to Insane Asylum for the Third Time.

Green Bay, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth Van de Wright, 50 years old, a resident of Wrightstown, Brown county, has been examined in the county court by physicians and declared insane for the third time. She was committed to the state hospital at Oshkosh. Mrs. Van de Wright was declared insane after examinations in 1890 and in 1895, apparently recovering each time after short medical treatment. The woman's mania consists of an imagination that she hears peculiar noises at times and fears that she is to be murdered by some unknown enemy.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Secretary Wilson Preparing to Inspect Packages for Export.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Secretary Wilson will take steps shortly to carry out the portion of the agricultural appropriation act, empowering the department of agriculture to inspect exports of dairy products and furnish certificates to accompany them. Rules and regulations will be framed and issued whereby these products will be properly identified abroad. An agricultural expert will be stationed at New York for this purpose.

FALL CAUSES DEATH.

Aged Resident of Chippewa Falls Fatally Injured.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., March 19.—[Special.]—John O'Brien, aged 72, died this morning from injuries received by falling downstairs. He was an old resident here.

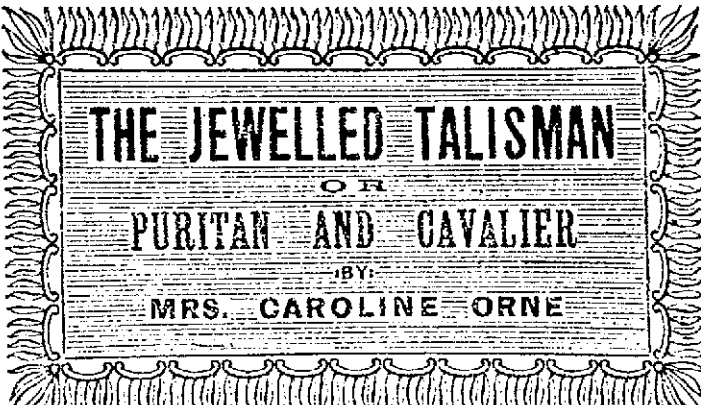
Killed by an Avalanche. London, March 19.—A special dispatch from Rome says eight soldiers and customs officers have been killed by an avalanche near Lake Como.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

The bills providing for the appointment of members on the boards of university and normal schools were reported favorably by the Senate judiciary committee on the 18th. The bills were introduced by Senators Martin and O'Neill respectively and provided for the appointment of the members of the boards of the normal schools. The committee reported two bills adversely. 88 S., relating to rights of foreign corporations to do business in this state, and 89 S., relating to incorporation of foreign corporations. The bill providing for the transfer of swamp lands granted the Green Bay Ship Canal company to its purchasers, Charles F. Preiser and Ephraim Mariner, was reported favorably by the committee on the 18th. The bill was passed, 233 S., relating to the incorporation of Lawrence university, adding six members to its board of directors and conferring the appointment to the establishment of a juvenile court in Milwaukee was reported for concurrence, and the Senate bill on the same subject was reported for killing.

The bill providing for the appointment of at least one woman on the board of university regents was advanced to engrossment and third reading in the Senate on the 18th by a vote of 21 to 10. The two bills were introduced by Senators Jones, Mills, Mosher, Rhoads, Bach, Willy and Wolff. The Senate passed the bill increasing the salary of the chief of police of Milwaukee to \$5,000 a year and also passed two bills relating to the Milwaukee union labor. The bill prohibiting child insurance was reported favorably, and the bill prohibiting the sale of arguments to children and the seizure of property of children were also reported favorably. The judiciary committee reported unfavorably 32 S., amending the statutes fixing the legal rate of interest, and 27 S., amending the law relative to tax certificates and increase in allowance to Wisconsin for the education of Indian children. The following bills were passed: 4 S., relating to county superintendents of public schools; 10 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 11 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 12 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 13 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 14 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 15 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 16 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 17 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 18 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 19 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 20 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 21 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 22 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 23 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 24 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 25 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 26 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 27 S., relating to the board of La Fayette county; 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THE JEWELLED TALISMAN

PURITAN AND CAVALIER

—BY—

MRS. CAROLINE ORNE

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

"You must find it elsewhere, then."
"You deny me?"
"Yes, I deny you?"
"Do you remember that opal I sent here a few days ago?"
"I do."
"It has a history which may cause you to alter your mind."
"What do you know about it?"
"That it was sold to Jethro the goldsmith by a Jew, who, as he has since had reason to believe, came by it dishonestly."
"And if one of my Hebrew brethren has been guilty of a dishonest deed, am I to be answerable for it?"
"You are answerable for your own misdeeds. It was you who sold it to him."
"I?"
"Yes, as can be proved."
"Nevertheless, I shall not let you have the hundred pounds."
"Not if, in return, I will undertake to procure the goldsmith's silence?"
"Not even then."
"If it can be proved that you stole that opal, not all the vile old clothes you have coined into gold for the last twelve years will save you from the punishment which is your due."
"What if I have the means of disproving it?"
"I am not afraid of that. You will see me again, within twenty-four hours, when you may not be quite so resolute in your denial."
"The Jew made no answer to this, though a smile of contempt, in which was mingled some bitterness, passed over his countenance, as Falkland withdrew.

CHAPTER XIV.

Alice, according to the directions given her by Jethro, knocked at the door at the termination of the passage. After a little delay, it was pushed open, and she found herself in a closet, standing face to face with one who, as the Jew had told her, was as young and as fair as herself.

"I was told to knock at this door," said Alice, "by an elderly man I saw in the shop."

"It was my grandfather who told you. You are welcome."

By means incomprehensible to Alice, what she had taken to be the back of a very plainly constructed closet, was made to swing slowly back, till there was an opening sufficiently wide for ingress into an apartment fitted up in a style of so much splendor that it reminded her of a story she had once heard told of an enchanted palace.

It was not till the massive door was closed, and a drapery of Tyrian purple embroidered with gold was drawn back over it, that Alice had opportunity to do more than note the general appearance of her hostess. When she had seated herself on a pile of cushions at her side, she found that her eyes, though shaded by lashes intensely black, were gray, overflowing and with a soft and brilliant light. Her hair, restrained from falling over her forehead by a jeweled band, fell in free and flowing masses over her shoulders, and descended to the cushions where she sat.

Among the few ornaments she wore there was one which drew the attention of Alice from all others. It was the opal she had lost, and when she recalled what Elias Watkins had told her, it at once occurred to her that it might have been given her by Falkland. She observed that the eye of Alice was fastened upon it.

"A birthday present," said she, "and one that I value very highly on account of the donor."

"Who must be a very dear friend, then?"

"The dearest I have in the world," she replied.

Alice watched her as she said this, but there was no faltering of the voice, nor deepening of the faint rose color which tinged the pure white of her fair and softly rounded cheeks. Unconscious of what was passing in the mind of Alice, she said:

"Will you not tell me your name?"

"Alice Dale."

"And mine is Abi. How glad I am that you came here this evening! You cannot think how lonely I am."

"Have you no mother nor sister?"

"None."

"Neither have I."

"Yet you cannot be so lonely as I am, with no one but Asenath to speak to, except my grandfather, and he has little time which can be spared from his daily toil to devote to me."

"Can it be necessary for him in the evening of his days to attend so strictly to his daily task?" said Alice.

"We are, as you doubtless know, of an oppressed and despised people, and obliged to bury our luxuries, and even comforts, under a show of wretchedness, or the princes and nobles of the land would speedily find some pretext to wrest from us our wealth. I say we, for since my father died a year ago, I have had no one to look to for protection except my grandfather."

The eyes of Alice were often directed to the opal, as they sat chatting together, for after what Abi had told her, she thought she must be mistaken as to its being the one which had been given her by Falkland. But the more she examined it, the more convinced did she become that it was the same. Several times she was on the point of telling Abi what she knew of it, but finally concluded to suffer his history, as far as she herself was concerned, to remain undisclosed, lest she might think that she wished it to be restored to her. The fair Abi, however, could not help noticing with what interest she regarded it, though she mistook the cause. She fancied that it was its rare beauty which attracted her attention, and she unclasped the gold chain to which it was appended, and handed it to her.

"Take it," said she, "so that you can

the better examine it. Those best skilled in precious stones pronounce it to be unique, to one of its kind they have ever seen or heard of being equal to it in size and purity, or comparing with it in fine and brilliant play of colors."

"A birthday present, you said?" remarked Alice, hoping that she would be led to say something more of it.

"Yes, and what renders it more sacred and doubly dear, it once belonged to my mother. My father being absent the day I was twelve years old, my grandfather gave it to me, with his blessing. Judge, then, of my distress, when the very first time I wore it from home I lost it."

"Lost it?"

"Yes, and I had long given up all hope of ever recovering it, for we dared not noise abroad the loss of so precious a gem, when, a few evenings since, some one came to the shop and offered it for sale."

"Who offered it? Did your grandfather know?"

"I think he did, though he didn't tell me. He was glad to get it back again, for more than two-thirds of its full value, without asking any questions."

Falkland, as he slowly returned to his lodgings, felt at a loss what to do. Scarcely a day passed, but that he recklessly contracted some debt, without the means of paying for it, and now that Jethro, the Jew, had refused to advance him the hundred pounds for which he had applied, his last expedient for satisfying the most clamorous of his creditors, was cut off. A thought struck him as he placed the key in the lock of the door which opened into his room. He stopped, reflected a moment, and then retraced his steps.

"There was a tract of land still in his possession, belonging to the estate left by his father, which yielded him only a trifling income. He would offer the Jew a mortgage of this land, if, instead of the one hundred he had asked for, he would give him two hundred. He found the Jew preparing to close the shop. Assuming a more conciliatory air than when he parted with him, he made known the reason of his return. His proposal was accepted, and the following morning was appointed for the transaction of the business."

When, at last, he found himself in his own apartment, he saw a man sitting near the table, who, as there was no light, except what was afforded by a fire nearly burnt out, he supposed to be his valet.

"Why are you back so soon, Redding?" said he. "I gave you leave to stay away till morning."

"You mistook me for that rascally valet of yours, eh?" said the man, rising and coming forward.

"Is it you, Jew Cokle? How did you get in?—through the key hole?"

"As the door wasn't locked, such an expedient was unnecessary."

"Then I must have forgotten to lock the door when I returned an hour ago. As Redding has a master key, I supposed it was he."

"You have great confidence in that valet of yours, I suspect."

"No, I don't trust him at all in any affair of importance, and that is why I sent him away to-day."

"There is little need of your trusting him, for his curiosity is such that he finds things out without being trusted."

"What do you mean?"

"That he overheard the whole of what you told me, the other evening, about altering the date of the will old Burlington made in favor of his niece."

"How came you to know?"

"No matter how, as long as what I tell you is true."

"I am lost, then."

"Not so bad as that. As yet, he has told only one person."

"Who, of course, then, must be you?"

"Well, to confess the truth, it was."

"I didn't suspect that you were on such confidential terms."

"He had little inclination to bestow his confidence on me, you may be certain. When, on the night in question I left you, I opened the door rather suddenly, when some one darted away from behind it in such haste as to make me suspect it was some one who had been listening. I managed to overtake him, and by dint of persuasion and threats, succeeded in making him confess that he had heard all we had said. I didn't part company with him, however, till I had extorted a promise from him not to mention what he had heard to any person living."

"A promise which he will be sure to break, as he is as much given to talkativeness as curiosity."

"Yes, and I've been thinking it will need a sharp argument to keep his tongue from wagging."

"But where shall we find one who will be willing to make use of such an argument?"

"Leave that to me. But then there must be time and opportunity."

"To-morrow evening I will find some pretext for sending him to the shop of Jethro, the Jew."

"At what hour?"

"Nine."

"Ten would be the better time."

"Yes, but the shop will be closed before then."

"Nine let it be, then. I remember a nice snug place close by the Jew's tumble-down domicile, where he who is to be employed can conceal himself."

"And let him be sure not to part company with him till he has lost all power of telling tales."

"You needn't caution me on that score."

"And tell him, if the affair occasion noise or outcry, he will be in no danger of being surprised, as the Jews, who are the sole inhabitants of that quarter, are much like the snail, which, at the intimation of danger, draws itself further into its shell. Tell him, furthermore,

that he may count on a good round sum, if all is performed with skill and dexterity."

"That lies between him and me. I will take care of it, and shall look to you for the pay."

Just then some one knocked at the door. Both started, as guilty people will.

"Go, Falkland, and open the door, or I will," said Cokle.

He obeyed, though not without some misgivings. A lad of fourteen or fifteen put a sealed note into his hand, and without speaking, withdrew. The two had been sitting by the dim firelight, as if they did not care to look each other in the face. To enable him to read his note, Falkland was obliged to light a lamp.

"From a lady or a courtier," said Cokle, "as one may know by the color of the note. Which is it?"

"A lady—Mildred Daerres."

"A billet-doux, then, I suppose?"

"Nothing of the kind," said Falkland, rather sharply.

The note contained only the following briefly worded request, or rather command:

"Come to me to-morrow morning at ten, without fail."

"It is getting late," said Cokle. "It is time for me to go. Nine o'clock to-morrow evening is the hour?"

"You'll find me here then."

"I'll speak to you through the key-hole, so that you may be sure who it is."

"Well thought of."

"And as I've already charged you, mind that your door is fast."

CHAPTER XV.

Soon after Falkland's departure the second time, the Jew, casting aside his coarse garb, which concealed a rich and becoming dress, joined the fair Abi and their equally fair and unexpected guest. Alice had already communicated to Abi all that she herself knew of what she supposed to be a plan for her abduction, which she now related to him.

"And have you any suspicion who was the employer of the rascally fellows?" he asked.

"I have," she replied. "His name, as I have reason to believe, is Falkland."

"You are right; there can be no doubt. I have had dealings with him."

"I have been thinking of my friends," said Alice, after a few moments' silence. "They will suffer much anxiety on my account, and I must let them know, as early as possible, what kind hands I have fallen into."

"I would fain relieve your anxiety to-night," said the Jew, "but the lad in my service is unfortunately absent, and it would be hardly prudent for me to convey intelligence of your welfare myself. Some one might be lurking near who would recognize me, which would be likely to lead to a still stronger suspicion as to your hiding place. As there will be explanations to make and directions to give, the message better be a written one, which Asenath, our maid, shall carry to your friends early in the morning."

"And it must be written to-night," said Alice.

Early in the morning, as the Jew had promised, he gave Asenath the note, with the necessary directions where to carry it. But when she had left what was called the Jew's quarter she became bewildered, and lost her way. There were as yet few people stirring, but those of whom she inquired the way to the street she was in pursuit of, answered her only with gibes or a sneering laugh.

She was not aware that during all this time, a man was following her. At last, when the street passengers began to multiply, and she, becoming still more perplexed, ventured once more to inquire the way, he stepped quickly forward.

"What place do you wish to find, my good woman?" said he.

"A house in Charles street, where dwells the widow Ellison," she replied.

"Fortunately," said he, "I live in a house near hers, and can show you the way. Follow me and you will soon be there."

(To be continued.)

CHANGE IN LEADING MEN.

The Lady Settled the Question as to Who Was the Cad.

They had been engaged for a whole week, and met at the same social function. After he had missed her for an hour he explored the conservatory, and was mean enough to listen to a conversation that she was having with a young man whom she had rejected that she might accept the eavesdropper.

"Believe me," the discarded one was saying, "I wish you every happiness. I thought all the time that you were too good for me, and I think that he will make you the best of husbands. It is everything to me that you are content. It will probably never come, but should you ever need a loyal friend send for me, wherever I may be."

"Pardon me for interrupting so happy an interchange of confidences," sneered the jealous chimera, who suddenly appeared in front of them, "but they are waiting for you to sing, and naturally wondered where you were hidden."

He led her away, but it was into the hall. "See here," he began, "it is high time that you and I understand each other. I forbid you running after your old flames, and particularly that cad you have just left. We're the same as married, and there was a ring in that chap's tone that I don't like and won't have."

"And here's a ring that I don't like and won't have," the swift movement and he was alone looking at the sparkling solitaire in his hand. She called at once on her "loyal friend" to see her home, and there is not the slightest chance that the real cad in the case will be among the wedding guests just after Easter. Detroit Free Press.

George Wyndham, who is now Chief Secretary for Ireland in the British Cabinet, is a direct descendant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion at the close of the last century. Mr. Wyndham is one of the most celebrated orators in the House of Commons.

At the Paris Exposition Ontario as a province captured 263 awards, including five grand prizes for education. Ontario received the only first medal for education.

VENEZUELA IS WARNED.

State Department Makes a Vigorous Protest.

Armored Cruiser New York Goes to Tangier to Enforce Payment of American Claims.

TO DEMAND APOLOGY.

Washington, D. C., March 19. Venezuela may be called to account if that government insists on interfering with the consular officers of the United States. The state department made a vigorous protest to the Venezuelan government, through Minister Loaisa, against further interference with Consular Agent Ruiz at Barcelona. The consular agent has been confined in prison by the Venezuelan government. Although not an American citizen, the government has determined to give Mr. Ruiz the protection which should be accorded a representative of the United States in a foreign country.

Mr. Ruiz was born in St. Thomas and is a Danish citizen. The Venezuelan government issued an exequatur recognizing him as a United States consular officer, and consequently the state department holds he is entitled to protection.

It appears that Ruiz is engaged in a commercial enterprise and became involved with the Venezuelan military by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him.

This trouble occurred a month ago and Ruiz was confined in prison for twenty-four hours at the expiration of which he paid the money demanded of him. Minister Loaisa entered a vigorous protest at the time, but it was ignored by Venezuela.

The American minister at Caracas has been instructed to demand of the Venezuelan government that the consular officers of this government be not interfered with, and as a preliminary step to forcing the Venezuelan government to respect the officers of this government a vigorous protest has been made.

To Demand an Apology.

The armored cruiser New York, in command of Rear-Admiral Rodgers, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar, with every prospect of reaching Tangier by the end of this week. The cruiser will take Consul General Gunther aboard and convey him to Mazarrun, where he will disembark and go overland to the Moorish capital. The New York will remain at Mazarrun under his orders until some sort of a settlement of the claims of the United States is reached.

The claim of Marcus Ezagui, who was murdered at Poz in June last, has been adjusted by the payment of \$5000. But there are other claims, equally meritorious, which have not been satisfactorily adjusted. Recently the state department gave these consideration, all efforts on the part of Mr. Gunther, the consul general at Tangier, to adjust them having proved ineffective.

Under these circumstances a special mission, following in this respect the practice of both governments, seemed necessary. Instructions to this end today were sent to Mr. Gunther, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the grand vizier and the minister of foreign affairs in attempting to defeat the purpose of the state department in dispatching a special mission to Morocco city.

McKINLEY TO GO WEST.

Cannot be Present at Opening of Buffalo Exposition—Launching of Battleship Ohio.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—President McKinley has thrown the Pan-American exposition over for the launching of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco. Though the former opens in Buffalo May 1, and the latter is scheduled for May 18, the present plans call for the President leaving Washington April 23, thus making it impossible for him to be in Buffalo.

The directors of the exposition wanted Mr. McKinley and his cabinet to be present on the opening day, but the officials of the Union Iron works, who built the Ohio, were disposed to hold him to a promise which he made two years ago, when the keel of the battleship was laid.

It is possible, however, that the President may touch a button in New Orleans or some other Southern point on the opening day which will turn on the lights at the Buffalo exposition and officially open it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Four of the Largest Stores in Spring Lake, Mich., Destroyed.

Frederick, Mich., March 19.—The Mountain City Milling company's large elevator in this city, containing 40,000 bushels of wheat and corn, was totally destroyed by fire early today. Loss \$55,000, partially insured. The plant of the Fort Spoke & Bonding works adjoining the elevator sustained damage to the extent of \$5000.

Spring Lake, Mich., March 19.—Spring Lake village was visited yesterday by one of the most destructive fires in its history. Four of the town's largest stores were burned in great and the loss estimated was about \$45,000. The fire originated in the drug store owned by Ormond W. Mesinger, on the south side of Main street, and rapidly spread eastward to Robert Parnes' barber shop and westward through the hardware store of William H. Buckley, the harness shop owned by Mr. Anderson and the dry goods and furnishings store owned by Mordecai M. McLean. All of the buildings named were burned to the ground.

CORNER IN PORK.

May Delivery Advances to \$16.35 per Barrel and Shorts Are Alarmed.

Chicago, Ill., March 19.—Pork for delivery in May soared to \$16.35 per barrel today, \$2.50 higher than the price at the beginning of the month and at the highest point since the Lisbon speculators' shorts became alarmed by rumors that two influential operators had secured control of the market and they covered regardless of cost.

Short lines of May pork are said to aggregate 150,000 barrels. At present there are only 50,000 barrels of contract pork in stock, and a good share of this is owned by a trader said to be in the deal to speculate further. The option has two months to run, however.

"PEDLAR" PALMER IS BEATEN.

Chicago Boy Is World's Champion Bantamweight Fighter.

London, March 19.—Harry Harris of Chicago and "Pedlar" Palmer met in a five-round match at the National Sporting club last night for the world's bantam championship. £299 a side and a purse of £250. Harris won on points.

REJECTED BY BOTH.

Beer Commander Responds to the Peace Terms Offered Him by Lord Kitchener.

London, March 19.—1:47 p. m. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has just informed the House of Commons that Gen. Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him.

Gen. Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to Gen. Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace Gen. Kitchener was instructed to offer him, to the cabinet consideration of his government. Gen. Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. Mr. Chamberlain added:

"I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table to-night."

Bruce Hamilton's Raid.

Mafeking, Basutoland, Monday, March 18.—Gen. Bruce Hamilton's force which is swooping over the southeast portion of Orange River Colony, has reached Wepener, where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible, but destroyed 20,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—The states of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the eye of the government of the United States probably will be for the first time faced when a consul general is sent out to Pretoria to succeed Adolphus Hays, who has just returned to Washington on leave of absence, but without the purpose to go back to Pretoria. It is said that so far there has been absolutely no official declaration on that point.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.

Prisoners Hold Guards as Hostages—Complain of the Quality of Food Furnished.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 19.—In the Kansas state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing 281 prisoners who went down into the mines Monday morning have mutinied and are holding fifteen guards as hostages. They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food. They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with. The mines are worked by the worst class of convicts and among those who have mutinied are twenty life prisoners. Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of the food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction has been added allegations of mistreatment. No outbreak was attempted, however, until those who entered the mine in the morning refused to return unless their demands were granted. They killed the mines used in the mine and are living on this meat.

Serious trouble is apprehended if it becomes necessary to send deputies into the colliery.

There was consternation this afternoon among the families of the guards held by the convicts.

All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts are locked in their cells, in order to have all guards in readiness to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mine.

FIGHT FOR MINERAL.

The Breitung-Kaufmann Interests vs. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company.

Marquette, Mich., March 19.—The case of the Negamie Iron company, B. N. Breitung, Mary Kaufmann, against the Iron Cliffs company, the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, M. M. Duncan and William G. Mather, was called in the circuit court this morning. Testimony and depositions will be taken at this time and after a recess of a couple of weeks Judge Stone will hear the arguments of counsel.

The case is attracting attention in the lower part of the state, in view of the attempt to secure the legalization of the reorganization of the Pioneer Iron company by the enactment of House bill No. 549, a measure which, after a spectacular fight, has just been killed in the Senate, leaving the question of the legality of the reorganization with the Supreme court, before which Attorney-General Owen has instituted quo warranto proceedings with the purpose of deciding this point.

Large interests are involved, it being impossible even to approximate their extent in dollars and cents because the fight concerns mineral lands, the value of which is as yet a matter of conjecture. In all probability the lands, situated very favorably, are worth a mint of money.

The defendants, claiming to be the corporate successors of the Pioneer Iron company, by virtue of an old ninety-nine year lease granted by Charles T. Harvey to that company, would mine ore from the lands of the complainants to be smelted in accordance with the terms of the lease. It is now about two years since they entered on the complainants' lands and they have been engaged in mining ore and should the courts support their contentions.

The complainants deny all the allegations of the defendants, asserting that the Pioneer Iron company, consequently the ninety-nine year lease, is long since dead, and that the defendants are mere intruders and trespassers on their lands. Out of these claims and counterclaims the court must extract order.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

Property Along the River Front Valued at \$300,000 Destroyed—Flames Flashed by Gale.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.—Flames fanned by a gale swept along the river front yesterday afternoon and at one time an area of about six blocks was a sea of flames and smoke. For a time it seemed that everything in the fire-covered district would be obliterated, but the effective work of the fire department saved most of the plants from total destruction. The loss will reach about \$200,000. Those sustaining the heaviest damages are:

Anderson-Busch Icehouses \$20,000

American Car and Foundry company's repair plant \$10,000

Anderson Car and Foundry company's plant, at thirty to forty 100,000

Great Pacific and Vinegar companies (Redwood plant) 25,000

Not bonded police estimates 20,000

Fire cards of value 6,000

Losses of coal 2,500

Five thousand tons of lumber 15,000

Fifteen cars, property of Lamp house 15,000

Twenty cars of lumber 15,000

The burned district embraces two square blocks bounded by Zapp, Utah, First and Kosciuszko streets.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Pa., March 19.—Fire today destroyed the carpet house of Williams & McAnulty, and damaged the plants of the Scranton Supply & Machinery company and the Globe Warehouse company, a dry goods concern. Loss about \$75,000, fully insured.

FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Great Natural Fertility of the Soil in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

What Has Been Done by Premier Greenwood, Himself a Leading Farmer.

Hon. Thomas Greenwood, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, one of the foremost farmers of Western Canada, writes an excellent article to the press, from which the following extracts are made:

"The writer came to Manitoba from Ontario in the autumn of 1878, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the day, nearly twenty-two years ago, when he selected his homestead, he has had unbounded faith in the country as a place where farming can be successfully carried on, if pursued upon proper lines. There is a large number in this province who should rather be called 'wheat growers' than farmers. On account of the facilities, natural advantages, and therefore cheapness with which wheat can be grown, no doubt many have done exceedingly well by raising wheat only; still, it is far from ideal farming. Not only will such a course, if persisted in, have the effect of causing the land to run out, as has been the experience of those who pursued the same plan in the wheat-producing prairie States to the south of us, but it is far from being

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Have decided to sell more goods in 1901 than in any of the years past and have bought accordingly, in many things CAR LOTS instead of dray loads. You ought just to visit their store and warehouses which contain all the market affords. It pays to go 40 miles to trade with this firm, first, you can suit your own taste, next PRICES TELL THE QUALITY.

Our 3 cent Gingham is worth 3c and 10 cent Oil Cloth is the best in all colors. Those \$2.50 Men's Suits cant be beat and you cannot miss it because we let no firm beat us ON PRICES and on very many goods we give a better article for the same price. We are out for business and will not be undersold. Do not take anybody's word, but visit our stores and see for yourself and if you cannot come send for prices and samples. We do a large mail order business and we have yet to hear the first complaint.

Our Dry Goods Dept.

Contains the best assortment that money will buy. We mention a few lines that we are strong in—**Ladies Tailor-made Suits** that fit and have that Smart up-to-date look. We also take measurements and guarantee perfect fit in Suits, Skirts and Jackets and can save you from \$3 to \$10 over city prices besides the fit.

We have 25 doz. Shirt Waists

In wash goods in all the new styles—Try a mail order, naming size. Price from **25 cents to \$2.75.**

500 Styles in Silk, Satin and Wool Dress Goods, besides all the New bright up-to-date patterns in Percales, DIMITIES, Organdies, Lawns, Linens etc. Send a card for samples.

Corset and Waist Department.

W. B. Erect Form, Loomers straight front, Extra length for long waists, cut-away hips for stout ladies. Ferris waist.

30 styles in Silkolines, 25 styles in Cheviots for Boys Waists, 50 styles in Cheviots for Men's Waists. No end to Calico Styles. Embroideries and Laces were never so numerous. We have too many.

CARPET DEPT.

40 STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

HEMP AT.....15c.
WILTON VELTET.....\$1.50.

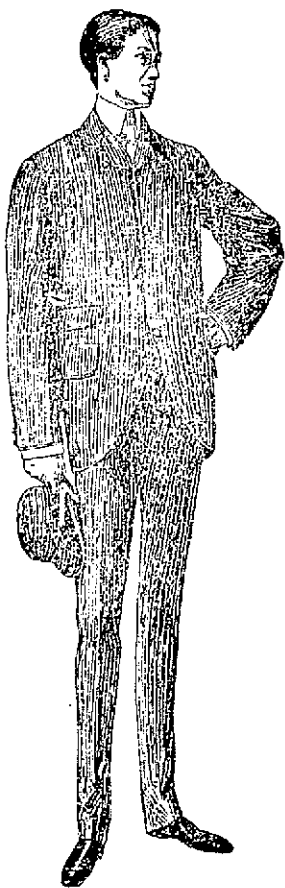
Our Ribbon and Trimming Assortment is most complete and we have a special deal in wash Taffeta Ribbon. NO. 16 at 10c a yard, No. 14 at 15c a yard, No. 18 at 20c a yard. All colors and white. **Samples Free.**

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Contains all Shades in Kid and Fabric. Price from **10c to \$1.50.**

We have 25 pieces of Frontings, Allover Tuckings etc. from 15c to \$2 per yd. Besides all the things in Trimmings such as Gilt Buttons, Slides, Buckles, Braces, etc.

LET US HELP YOU



FOUR-BUTTON SACK SUIT
Copyright 1900
By Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Select your Spring suit from this elegant new stock of Hart, Schaffner & Marx garments and we guarantee you will have the best-looking, best-wearing suit you ever wore. In workmanship and tailoring the H. S. & M. clothes are ahead of any others we ever saw. Here are all the new patterns. It is only a question of picking out the style most becoming to you.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX



GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

PAINT TALK.

If you want a good Job of Painting you must have good paint, BUT GOOD PAINT WILL NOT APPLY ITSELF. The best paint ever made will blister, peel, flake, chalk and give you all sorts of trouble if it is not properly used. The principal causes of trouble are as follows:

1st, Dampness—Moisture, 2nd, Bad Lumber, 3rd, Applying Paint too thick, 4th, Bad Oil etc., 5th, Bad Primer, 6th, Hurrying the Work, 7th, Bad Condition of Old Paint on old work, 8th, Poor Workmanship.

The first requisite for a good job is good paint, and we have it. The B. P. S. Paint is the best paint on the market. You can buy paint cheaper, but it will cost you much more in the long run, both in money and annoyance. We guarantee B. P. S. paint to be strictly pure Carbonate of Lead, Zinc and Raw Linseed Oil, and will give to anyone not satisfied with it enough material of his own selection to repaint his house free.

We can refer you to many satisfied customers who would use no other paint under any consideration.

On account of the great spreading and covering capacity of B. P. S. paint it will cost you no more to paint your house, than if you bought a paint 25 or 30c less a gallon, which would cover 25 per cent less surface.

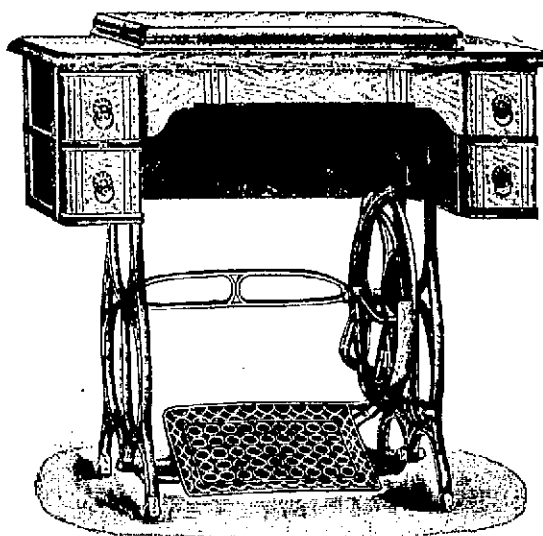
Before purchasing paint come in and let us explain more fully and give you estimates on your work.

We carry a full line of Wood Filler and finishing Varnishes of all kinds, at right prices and solicit your patronage.

Don't forget that we have the best assortment of Wall Paper in Grand Rapids, at the lowest prices.

DRUG DEPARTMENT. PRICES TELL QUALITY.

Hardware Department.



Sewing Machines

Warranted 5 years

\$10 to \$16.75.

Farm Machinery, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Champion Mowers, Binders Hay Rakes, and Hay Carriers.

We have a Garload

of wonderful Steel Ranges—A stick of wood 7 inches in diameter and 24 inches in length will bake a whole sack of flour into bread. Each range has a patent wood saver. Dollars in your pocket if you live in town and buy wood, if you steal it, it saves putting it in the stove. Call and see this new device.

GROCERY DEPT.

A BARGAIN! A Dinner Set containing 100 pieces of Johnston's Semi-porcelain white ware, decorated with scroll work.....**\$5.92.**

For anyone that is in need of Field Seeds such as Grass Seeds of all kinds, Oats, Peas etc. it will pay you to call on us. **Call on us for Green Vegetables.**

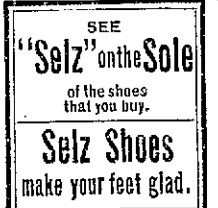
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Canned Goods and Breakfast Foods.



Just Unloaded

—a whole lot of cases of new shoes at your favorite shoe store. Every pair was selected with care. We think we know what you need and we have arranged to get it for you so it will cost you less money than you'd think.

There will be lots of "glad feet" in this town after you've looked at our shoes. One good look at the shoes and the prices, means that you will buy a pair.



There are Patents, Vici Enamels in any Style for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Children.

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY,

The Largest Distributers of Merchandise in Wood Co.

ZEB IN A TIGHT FIX.

HAD A KEG OF MOONSHINE IN HIS ARMS WHEN HE MET A BEAR.

What Followed and the Conclusion Reached When the Trouble Was All Over Are Graphically Told by the Old Possum Hunter Himself.

(Copyright, 1930, by C. B. Lewis.)

"I was reckonin' to go in with some of the men on a moonshine still," said the old possum hunter, "but the old woman raised such a fuss about it that I had to give it up. She jest sulked and cried and acted up fur a hull week, and she couldn't sleep nights fur thinkin' of them revenew fellers. When they got the still rummied, they wanted somebody to carry the kegs over the mountain to market, and they coaxed me into the job. It was a trip of fourteen miles, and, of co'se, it had to be made at night. I dasn't let the old woman know what I was doin, but as I had to hev an excuse to be out I told her I was coon huntin. I'd bin out three or fo' nights when she turns on me and says:

"How about them coons, Zeb? Yo've bin out every night since Sunday, but yo' hain't dus bring back a coonskin."

"Coons is mighty shy this time of year," says I.

"Oh, that's it! Coons jest keep right away from yo', do they?"

"Pears like they do, but I'm hopin to strike a big lot of 'em all to once."

"Waal, Zeb White, yo' mind what I tell yo'," says she as she looks straight



"I run up ag'in suthin in the darkness," through me. "Yo' jest keep right on coon huntin, and yo'll find a coon sooner or later, and it'll turn out a mighty bad find fo' yo'."

"Then I knowed she s'pected what I was up to, but as she didn't say nuthin mo' I didn't. That night when I went over to the still I felt a little skittish. The old woman's words had kind of skinned me. Then revenew fellers was around lookin fur stills, and I was liable to run across 'em in the woods any time. If they ketches me with a keg of moonshine on my shoulder, it meant a year in prison fur me fur snah. When Jim Harper found I was skittish, he says:

"If it's got to that p'int whar Zeb White, the celebrated b'ar killer and possum hunter of Tennessee, has become afraid of rabbits, then he'd better stay home of nights and play checkers."

"Then Bill Hope ebbs in and says it's wonderful that a man who has killed a wildcat with a club should be afraid of woodchucks. The other two men laughed at me and said I was gittin old and feeble, and, of co'se, the talk riled me and made me determined to go. It was about 10 o'clock when I slung a keg of moonshine on my shoulders and set out. It wasn't a cloudy night, but a man wanted the eyes of a cat to follow the paths over the hills and through the brush. I tried to think it was all right, but the old woman's words kept comin back to me, and I felt my knees grow weak as I scuffled along. I was just about half way over the hills and had set down to rest when I heard a b'ar sniffin in the brush. The noise he made was a sort of snuff-snuff, with a 'woof' at the end of it. That's the way a b'ar allus does when he smells a man at night.

"Look yere, Zeb White," says I to myself as that b'ar kept comin nearer. "If yo' ain't in a scrape then I'll eat my bits. In the darkness and over these hills yo' can't run fur shucks, and how yo' gwine to fight a b'ar bare-handed?"

"Yo' bet I wished I had heeded the old woman, but it was too late then. I thought the best way was to git up and go along and give that varmint a cold bluff, but I was tremblin all over as I made forward. I tried to whistle, but my lips was dry as paper. I started to sing, but my own voice skeered me. I was movin along slow and hopin the b'ar would take the bluff when I run up ag'in suthin in the darkness. I put out my hand and felt the fur of a b'ar, but I hadn't more'n feelled him when suthin hit me 'longside the head, and I went head over heels down hill and into the bushes. It was as if a mule had kicked me on the ear, and I had jest sense 'nuff to wonder how it would feel when the critter begun to tear me to pieces. I heard him snuffin and snuffin and movin around, but he didn't come to me, and himbely I heard him movin away.

"When I went head over heels, I lost the keg. I didn't stop to look fur it when the b'ar moved off, but I crawled back to the path and started off. I was feelin the thankfulest man in Tennessee, though my head felt as big as a b'ar's, when somebody grabbed me and flashed a light in my face. True as you live, I had run ag'in three revenew fellers who was hidin and waitin fur me.

"Good evenin, Zeb White," said one of 'em as they made snah it was me.

"The same," says I, pullin myself together as hard as I could.

"Out fur a becke walk this evenin'?"

"I be."

"Nice evenin' to walk. Mebbe yo've bin pickin wild flowers? By the way, whar's the keg of moonshine?"

"I jest bluffed 'em right down," said the old man, with a grin smile. "As the keg was gone and they couldn't tech me, I wasn't afraid to talk. They threatened and buldozed, but I stuck to it that I was lookin fur coons, and they dasn't hold me. Himbely I started fur home. I was mighty nervous about mo' burs, but I got home without seein any. The old woman was sittin up readin the Bible, and she looks up and quietly says:

"Yo're home ahead of time, Zeb. Is coons skeered tonight?"

"Mighty skeered."

"Did yo' see any 'tall?"

"I jest met one."

"I see yo' did, and he fetches yo' that clip on the ear and sent yo' home. I reckoned yo'd meet up with a coon if yo' kept on. Better wash off the blood and reb in some possum's fat."

"And while I was doin it," said the old man in a whisper, "I heard the old woman gigglin softly to herself and bobbin around in her cheer. I dasn't ax her no questions, becase I'd made a fool of myself, but do yo' know what I've allus thought? Say, now, but I believe that war in the path was my old woman! Yes, sah, I believe she put on b'arskin we had in the house and sneaked out into the woods to meet me, and when I got close up to her she fetched me a whack with a club. I dun believe it, sah, but as it saved me from them revenew fellers and state's prison I was much obliged to her and didn't raise no row."

M. QUAD.

THE SCHEME WORKED.

A Scheme by Which Brown Quieted His Wife's Suspicion.

To be perfectly honest, Brown does not go to his Griswold street office every night that he tells his wife he is going there. The business which he says is pressing is frequently imaginary and the man whom he is going to meet does not exist. He belongs to a club, and clubs have their attractions. He thought that his wife was growing suspicious, and Brown is resourceful.

On the evening in question, as the lawyers would say, he told her that there was a matter of business that could not possibly be deferred until the next day. About 9 o'clock she answered the 'phone and was asked if Brown was at home, and she replied that he was at his office.

"Guess not," was the alarming response. "I was just down there and all looked dark."

She rang off viciously, if women ever do such things, ordered a coupe, told the driver to go as fast as the ordinance allows, kept taking on temper as she went and blew up stairs to the office as though a mouse were in hot pursuit. Her husband met her smilingly, insisted that she had given him a delightful surprise, put his easiest chair near the light, handed her a paper and apologized for having to resume work that would possibly keep him till 3. She could not explain, she could not keep awake, she was ashamed of herself, and after lamely telling him that she had dreamed that he was ill she left.

In ten minutes he was at the club and shook hands with a man who smilingly asked if the scheme worked. He replied that it was as good as ready money for at least 60 days, and then each bought a stack of chips that pass in the night.—Detroit Free Press.

A King's Fear of Woman's Beauty.

Charles XII of Sweden feared only one power in the world, the power of beauty; only a handsome woman could boast of making him quail—he put him to flight. He said: "So many heroes have succumbed to the attractions of a beautiful face! Did not Alexander, my pet, burn a town to please a ridiculous adventuress? I want my life to be free from such weakness; history must not find such a stain upon it."

He was told one day that a young girl had come to sue for justice on behalf of a blind octogenarian father maltreated by soldiers. The first inclination of the king, a strict disciplinarian, was to rush straight to the plaintiff, to hear the details of the misdemeanor for himself, but suddenly stopping he asked, "Is she good looking?"

And being assured that she was both very young and unusually lovely, he sent word that she must wear a veil, otherwise he would not listen to her.—Countess Potocka's Memoirs.

The National Emblem.

The Presbyterian Review tells of a Scottish minister who reminded the Lord in a prayer, "For, as thou knowest, men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of the national emblem."

"This delicate reference to the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland is delicious," says The Review, "but how it would have surprised the writers of the four gospels!"

Missed.

"It's always dangerous to jump at conclusions," said the careful man. "You're liable to make yourself ridiculous, to say the least."

"That's right," replied the Jersey commuter. "I jumped at the conclusion of a ferryboat once and missed it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Strong cheese is recommended in moderation; it is suitable to those who suffer from "nerves" for it acts as a sedative, but if eaten to excess its effects are not good.

Fools acquire wisdom and loafers go to work tomorrow.—Chicago News.

WASPS ACT IN A TRAGEDY.

But They Come Very Near Turning It Into a Comedy.

"One of the most laughable scenes I ever witnessed during the representation of one of Shakespeare's tragedies," said a well known theatrical manager to the writer the other day, "happened to the late Tom Keene when he was performing in a northern New York town. The company was playing 'Julius Caesar,' and at the last moment it was found that the property man had failed to send up the regular throne chair used in the scene, and an old rustic chair was hastily procured from the left of the theater and, after being covered with drapings, was pressed into service. In the midst of the scene a large wasp's nest was discovered attached to the chair, and its inhabitants, becoming indignant at the disturbance they had suffered, began to swarm about the stage, seeking revenge upon the Romans in their low necked and short sleeved dresses. The wasps seemed to be particularly offended with Caesar, and it is doubtful if Caesar's death scene was ever acted with more feeling, for at the moment he was being pierced by the conspirators' daggers the wasps were most industrious in their work.

"In the tent scene where Caesar appears to Brutus one might almost have doubted if he being the real Caesar. It was the same in form and dress, but the face was no longer the same. In the last act Brutus had one eye closed, Antony a swollen lip, Cassius an enlarged chin, Lucius an inequality in the size of his hands and Octavius Caesar a nose that would have done service as the famous nasal organ of Barford in 'Henry IV'."

"The tragedy came very near becoming a roaring comedy when Mr. Keene, as Cassius, said, 'Antony, the posture of your blows is yet unknown but for your words; they rob the Hybla bees and leave them honeyless,' and the actor who was doing Antony replied, 'Not stungless too.'—Washington Star.

ELECTION DAY.

How It Came to Be Tuesday After First Monday in November.

The designation of the day for holding the presidential election is left to congress. The first act passed by it relating to that subject was in 1792. It provided that presidential electors should be appointed "within 34 days before the first Wednesday in December." This left each state free to select a day to suit itself within those limits. Pennsylvania chose electors on the last Friday in October. Other states elected theirs on different days between the beginning and middle of November.

When Harrison was elected in 1840, the Democrats asserted that his success was due partly to fraudulent voting, which was made possible by the lack of a definite election day. It was alleged that Kentucky and Ohio Whigs had voted in both states, the election being held on different days. So in 1845 the Democrats passed the law now on the statute books making the first Tuesday after the first Monday election day.

At that time but five of the 26 states had their elections in November. In Michigan and Mississippi voting was carried on through two days—the first Monday and the following Tuesday. New York had three election days—the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—but had finally confined voting to the middle day, or the first Tuesday after the first Monday. Massachusetts chose state officers on the second Monday in November and Delaware on the second Tuesday. So congress selected the first Tuesday after the first Monday to consult the convenience of three states out of five, one of the three being the important state of New York.—Chicago Tribune.

Following Up His Customer.

A French commercial traveler was expecting a large order from a country tradesman, but had the misfortune to arrive in the town on a fete day. Finding the shop closed, he inquired as to the whereabouts of the proprietor and ascertaining that he was attending the fete, about a mile out of town, set out after him. When he arrived there, a balloon was on the point of ascending, and he saw his man stepping into the car. Plucking up courage he stepped forward, paid his money and was allowed to take his seat with the other aeronauts. Away went the balloon, and it was not until the little party was well above the tree tops that the "commercial" turned toward his customer with the first remark of "And now, sir, what can I do for you in calicoes?"

The Bedroom.

The simplest and most economical plans for purifying the air in bedrooms are as follows: Heat an iron shovel, then pour on it a few drops of vinegar. If possible, have windows and doors open at the time. Again, have some lumps of camphor in an old saucer, heat the poker till very hot (but not red) and touch the camphor with it. The smoke that arises will take away all disagreeable odors and leave no oppressive scent behind.—London Advertiser.

Riddle Solved.

First City Boy—Oh, see the cows eating shavings.
Second City Boy—I suppose that's how we get clipped beef.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From criminal statistics a German sociologist has deduced that property rights of all kinds are respected more generally by the married than by the single.

The Saginaw river, in Michigan is 39 miles long, and on its banks have been produced 15,000,000,000 feet of pine boards.

Took His Last Cent For a Drink.

The old soak, in his tattered, patched coat, shuffled up to the bar, where he had drained off so many drinks, and looked wistfully at the bottles of red liquor in a row about two arms' length away.

"Say, Jim, old boy," he said to the bartender in the most winning tones he could muster, "you wouldn't take a man's last cent for a drink, would ye?" "You bet your life I would," snapped Jim, with the viciousness of a steel trap. Jim suspected an effort to get a drink on tick and proposed to forestall it.

"Well, I s'pose I got to have her, so set her out," and the soak heaved up a great sigh that shook his frame with emotion.

Jim heaved a much lighter weight sigh on discovering that the drink was to be paid for. He set out the bottle of the roughest goods he had in the house. The unwelcome customer poured out four fingers and drank it down with evident relish. Wiping his mouth on his coat sleeve, he reached into his pocket, and, pulling out one old, tarnished cent that he had found on the sidewalk, he slapped it on the counter.

"There you are, Jim," he gurgled.

"What's this?" yelled Jim in loud, strident tones.

"You said yo'd take me last cent for a drink, and there it is."

Jim reached under the bar for a baseball bat which he always had on tap, but before he could get it out the artful soak had disappeared through the front door.—Chicago Chronicle.

An Awe Stricken Witness.

"I well remember," said a veteran lawyer, "the trial of a case in which Judge Henry T. Backus was doing cross examining. Now, the judge was noted for his lavish use of six footed words, and he used frequently to astound if not confuse an unprepared witness with a plethora of high sounding phrases. The case I speak of was tried in Saint Ste. Marie, and there was a simple, inoffensive Frenchman on the witness stand. He understood little of the attorney's profound interrogatories and gave his answers in a confused and stammering way calculated to ruffle the sweetest temper. Finally the attorney paused in the middle of his cross examination and objected because the answers of the witness were not responsive. He was advised by the court to couch his questions in simpler language. Then Judge Backus, pointing his finger at the meek looking witness and looking him straight in the eye, thundered:

"Sir, I desire you to respond to my interrogatories categorically and without prevarication or take the consequences!"

"Oh!" exclaimed the Frenchman, rising from his chair in fear. "Oh! What do I?"

"Of course the incident convulsed the spectators and the court, and it was some time before order was restored and the case could proceed."—Detroit Free Press.

The "If" in Checkers.

Analyzing a game just played at the club by two checker experts seems to be almost as fascinating a recreation to the spectators as any other branch of the game. Time and again have we watched a half dozen checkerists who were busy suggesting "this move to draw" or "that move to win," while an equal number would be just as eager to prove the unsoundness of the lines in question. By the time both sides are through, the position has been thoroughly sifted and its intricacies are apparent to all. Many players, however, are not very anxious to have their "good things" displayed and advertised in this manner and generally decline to answer "leading" questions. When an amateur whom the late James Wylie had just defeated in a game, reset the pieces at a certain position and said, "Mr. Wylie, if I had played so instead of my original move, I think I would have drawn the game," the "Herd Laddie" retorted, "They are all draws if you put them back far enough!"—Shafter's Checkerist.

The Cautious Scotchman.

A Scotsman was walking along Trafalgar square one day, when he stopped in front of the National gallery. Seeing a number of people going in, he walked in too.

He was surprised to find he had nothing to pay, it being a "free day." After passing the turnstiles, however, he was asked to hand over his walking stick.

"Nac fear," he replied cautiously. "I thought there wis some doo (cheat) when ye got in free!"

He gave a wink at the attendant and walked out.—Pearson's Weekly.

England's Old House.

A great curiosity is a house 1,100 years of age and yet fit for habitation. This old dwelling, the oldest inhabited house in England, was built in the time of King Offa of Mercia. It is octagonal in shape, the walls of its lower story being of great thickness. The upper part is of oak. At one time the house was fortified and known by the name of St. German's gate. It stands close to the river Ver and only a few yards from St. Albans' abbey.

Run Over Him.

"Oh, Mrs. Smith, do you know that your son Billy has been run over by a train?"

"Oh, dear, dear! My poor boy! Whatever shall I do? Where did it happen?"

"Underneath the railway arch. Billy's standing there now!"—London Fun.

Elementary Instruction.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Jones has joined one of those correspondence schools.
Mrs. Smith—What has she learned?
Mrs. Brown—Well, she has learned not to depend on her husband to mail her correspondence.—Harper's Bazar.

MARSHFIELD & SOUTHEASTERN R'y.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Marshfield	6:45 a. m.	12:45 p. m.
" " "	7:15 a. m.	1:30 p. m.
" " "	7:45 a. m.	2:00 p. m.
" " "	8:15 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Nekoosa	8:55 a. m.	3:10 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Nekoosa	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
" " "	9:15 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
" " "	9:45 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
" " "	10:15 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Arrive Marshfield	11:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.

C. V. SNYDER, Agent.

Time table in effect July 31, 1899.

C. H. GUNSON, Gen'l Mgr.

C. M. & S. P. R. R.

TRAINS SOUTH.

No. 3 Pass., daily except Sunday	7:25 a. m.
No. 5 " " " " " " " "	8:45 a. m.
No. 63, way fr't daily except Sun.	11:40 a. m.

TRAINS NORTH.

No. 2, Passenger, daily	8:45 p. m.
No. 6 " " " " " " " "	12:02 p. m.
No. 92, way fr't daily except Sun.	1:45 p. m.

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 make close connections at New Lisbon east and west. Nos. 5 and 6 make close connections at Tointon east and west.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points in United States and Canada.

L. M. SCHLATTERER, Agent.

G. B. & W. R. R. Co.

No. 1 Passenger, going West leave 11:33 a. m.

No. 3, " " " " " " " " arrive 9:30 p. m.

No. 5, Freight " " " " " " " " leave 4:10 a. m.

No. 7, " " " " " " " " arrive 7:30 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, going East leave 6:40 a. m.

No. 2, " " " " " " " " leave 2:42 p. m.

No. 8, Freight " " " " " " " " leave 5:00 p. m.

No. 10, " " " " " " " " arrive 6:15 p. m.

A. D. HILL, Agent.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

LATEST TIME CARD—DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

Leave Minneapolis	12:45 p. m.	6:22 p. m.
" " " "	1:25 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
" " " "	4:38 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
Arrive Chicago	7:15 a. m.	10:05 a. m.

Leave Chicago	10:40 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
" " " "	11:10 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
" " " "	11:40 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
Arrive Minneapolis	3:40 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canada.

Close connections made in Chicago with all trains going East and South.

For full information apply to your nearest ticket agent or Jas. C. Ford, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee.

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HAND MADE

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Repairing promptly attended to. All work first class in every respect.

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Patronize Home Industry

by having your work done at the

Riverside Steam Laundry.

All work guaranteed.

GEORGE BOYER, PROP.

West Side, Near Commercial House.

Have You Any Old Gold?

Hirzy, the jeweler, will buy your old gold if you have any for sale and give you the highest price for it. He will also make over old gold into jewelry, rings, etc., for 35 cents a pennyweight.

A. P. HIRZY

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Strikes a Rich Find.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H., "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Johnson Hill & Co. and John E. Daly.

For Sale Cheap.

A two story frame house of four rooms and four lots 51x135, with well, wooded, nice lawn, shade trees, etc., on Milwaukee street, can be bought for \$600, on account of owner leaving town. This is worth investigating. Call at the Tribune office for further information.

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Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

SHOES For the MILLIONS.

Footwear that is made to wear and at the same time present a neat appearance is often a hard thing to get at a moderate price. However, you can find just this sort of goods at my store.

The Bunker Hill School Shoe

is a hummer. Try one pair and you will get more.

ZIMMERMAN,

He Sells Shoes.

Silence is Golden

YET SELFISH.

Were

Supplement
—TO—
Grand Rapids Tribune
Grand Rapids, Wis., March 23, 1901.

Laughter is Food for the Body and Mind.

Laughter keeps the heart young. As a people we take life too seriously. We live with nerves at a tense strain too much of the time. We really wear ourselves out unnecessarily. We should learn to relax. We should be stronger in mind and body if we would look at the amusing side of things as well as the more serious views. Laugh every time there is anything to laugh at. "A light heart lives long," is a saying of Shakespeare's. If we seek for them, we shall find many things to make our hearts lighter, and a light heart lightens our tasks. We are too apt to complain so much of one cloudy day, that we forget the three sunshiny ones. Laugh and others will laugh with you. You will be cheering those with whom you are as well as yourself. Be glad if the sun shines, or a flower blooms, or a bird sings. All through the day there are many funny little things to laugh at. A few people laugh at inopportune times and in inappropriate things. This is worse than not laughing at all. We must never laugh at what gives another pain. We must not take offense easily at the innocent, good natured laughter of others. Laugh with them and there will be no sting. Keep sunshine in the heart and it will make bright one place in the great world. It will gladden many a heavy heart. It will make old age come on at a slower pace. It keeps wrinkles from the face. There is much in cultivating a habit of laughter and jollity. There is a homely saying, "As the monkey said to the bear, 'tis as easy to grin as to growl.'" As we are more nearly allied to the monkey than the bear, we should be careful to retain the valuable characteristics of our alleged ancestors.—Milwaukee Journal.

Companionship of Children.

The new district attorney for the city of New York, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, said of children: "When I am not working, there's nothing I'd rather do than spend the time with them, entering into their thoughts and watching the development of their minds. Children are wonderful beings!" Commenting upon this, the New York World adds: "The czar of all the Russias made it a point to spend three hours a day with his children. Thomas Jefferson's happiest hours were spent in working and playing with his children and grandchildren. Charles Dickens found his best recreation in the same way. Abraham Lincoln soothed the anxieties of war-days by romping with his boys in the White House. And New England's grand old man, Edward Everett Hale, has kept young in spite of a long life of hard public labor by cultivating the society of his children and their children. Wherever, indeed, you find a truly wise father, you will discover him taking and giving benefits in loving, studying and appreciating his children." Keeping close to the children is not only a fatherly duty but it is a valuable privilege to the busy man. Not all of the responsibility for the rearing of the little ones rests upon the mother, although it is true the burden is usually shifted to her shoulders. But the father can at least set a good example to his little ones and when seeking rest from the care of his business he can aid in their training, and at the same time obtain profitable relaxation for himself.

The man who, seeing so much insincerity in the world, has become a pessimist will be brought back to his moorings by cultivating the society of little children. There he will find sincerity; there he will find friendship; there he will find truth. And it is not too much to say that no man is so well educated that he cannot learn from little children something that will improve his mind; no man is so good that he cannot obtain from little children something that will make him better. The good father should be a companion to his children, not only in order that he may assist in their training but also that he himself may be benefited by the association.—The Companion.

The New Northern Wisconsin.

Not so many years ago Northern Wisconsin was only known as a vast lumber camp. In this region the choppers and sawyers of the day rapidly turned the tall pine into building material. Then came the development of the mining industry and as time sped on manufacturers and farmers turned their eyes to the New North. They saw many opportunities for getting rich with the aid of the fine soil, the varieties of trees, iron ore, clay, kaolin and marl and now the busy hum of machinery in the shop and the work of the reaper on the farm plainly indicates prosperity. Although this country is rapidly settling, there are still plenty of opportunities, as land is cheap and can be purchased on easy terms. Transportation facilities are of the very best for

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY.

as its name indicates, runs through the very center of the state, thus offering unexcelled facilities for the markets of the world. Interesting booklets and maps can be obtained by addressing:

W. B. KILLEN, Land and Industrial Commissioner, BURTON JOHNSON, Gen. Freight Agent, or JAS. C. POSEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, Colby and Abbot building, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Ishill of Morganton, Tenn., but Buckler's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Sault Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 50 cents at Johnson Hill & Co. and John E. Daly.

—Dr. Chas. Pomainville, Dentist, Office over J. A. Cohen's store, Grand Rapids, Wis. Telephone 216.

The Farmer His Own Friend.

"Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in his report for February, says: 'The production of Mr. Edison, in "Success," that electricity will come to the rescue of the farmer. During the next fifty years it is likely to prove true—but not in the way of heavy machinery. It will come about, in my opinion, through the use of electricity in transportation, mining and manufacturing. It is just a trifle improbable that anything will ever be invented to take the place, for instance, of a team of horses for farm work. Automobiles run smoothly on a level road, but not in mud."

But electric railways are going out into the country, radiating from every town and city in America. Every one of these benefits the farmer. City people move out, build houses, beauty grounds, and come into healthful contact with Mother Nature. The farmer, not to be behind, brightens up his own place a bit, uses the trolley himself, enlarges his horizon—and his mark. So, too, works every other invention of the electrician of Edison's class. Every electrical ore crusher put in operation means more work, more villages, more men to feed. Every improvement in electrical power means more factories.

The farmer is not slow to see these advantages. The American farmer is a business man, keen and alert to grasp situations. Go where you will, you find him better informed than his city neighbor on prices, current, trade developments, and supply and demand. He may not know the details of the coming-out party of Miss Sugarloaf, or the latest bit of club scandal; but he subscribes for papers and magazines that help him to get solid and timely information, and he generally profits by what he reads. Unlike the poor creature whom the great French painter and our distinguished poet depicted, on canvas and in verse, the American farmer is a gentleman quite capable of taking care of himself and of showing to the world that he is not in the Millet, but in the Edisonian class.

—For fine dental work, go to Dr. D. A. Teller, office over Wood County National Bank, Grand Rapids. Will be out of town every Monday and Tuesday.

—Dr. J. C. Conniff, Dentist, Office over the Centralia Drug Co.'s store in Daly block, Centralia, Wis. Telephone 182.

Cremation in Favor.

The practice of cremating the dead is said to be growing in Milwaukee. The greatest number are Americans and generally are males.

In the disposition of the ashes there are some features which are interesting. Last year fifty-three bodies were cremated and in sixteen of these cases the families retained the ashes in their homes, fourteen were buried at Forest Home, nine were buried in other cemeteries, six were placed in safety deposit vaults, five were sent to other cities, two were left in the vaults at the cemetery to be called for, and one was "scattered in the garden at home," according to the record. The record for this year shows that in one instance the ashes were "scattered on Lake Michigan," and another that they were "scattered to the winds." The authorities at the cemetery will inter or remove, according to the directions of relatives, the ashes of those who have been cremated, but will not dispose of them at the cemetery by scattering them or in any other way than by interment.

After cremation the ashes are collected either in a tin box, a bronze box or an urn, as is desired, and this is sealed with the seal of the cemetery, the name of the person having first been inserted in the urn and it is again placed on the outside. These urns are either interred at the cemetery or delivered according to the wishes of the relatives, every precaution being taken, however, to see that the desires of the family or friends of the person cremated have been carried out. The same care and respect is shown in every detail of the work that is shown in the interment of bodies and nothing is done to injure the susceptibilities of the most delicate.

It is recognized that the number of bodies cremated might be much larger, if an effort was made to that end, but this is carefully avoided. It must be sought voluntarily by the people interested and has been in every instance.—Milwaukee News.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

John E. Daly, Johnson & Hill Co.

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All our farmer readers should take advantage of the unprecedented clubbing offer we this year make, which includes with this paper The Wisconsin Farmer, its special Farmers' Institute Editions and the Poultry Farmer. These three publications are the best of their class and should in every farm home. To them we add, for local, county and general news, our own paper, and make the price of the four one year only \$1.75. Never before was so much superior reading matter offered for so small an amount of money. The three papers named, which we club with our own, are well known throughout the west and commend themselves to the reader's favorable attention upon mere mention. The Wisconsin Farmer is the great agricultural and live stock paper of the state; the Poultry Farmer is the most practical poultry paper for the farmer, while the Special Farmers' Institute Editions are the most practical publications for the promotion of good farming ever published. Take advantage of this great offer, as it will hold good for a short time only. Samples of these papers may be examined by calling at this office.

To the Dead.

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Farming a Business.

Farming is a trade that takes longer to learn than any other. How many times one hears the question asked about some stranger! "What is his business?" "Is he a tradesman?" and invariably the reply will be: "No, just a farmer," as much as to say, anybody can plow and plant and sow and reap. And almost any one can to a certain extent. But quite often the most common work of the farmer is done in a way that causes almost total loss of his time, his team, and perhaps other help, all because he knew no other way in which to do it. Perhaps he may get moderate returns for his labor in some particular case, and not be aware that it is not the best that could have been obtained if his work had been systematic and thorough. In a great many instances the returns would have been one-fourth or one-half greater. I remember when I was quite young, asking different tradesmen how long it took them to learn their trade. The answer would range from one to five years. If the same length of time were devoted to the study of farming, we should have more proficient farmers. There are those who have lived and worked on a farm all their lives, and yet at the age of 30 or 40 they do not know how to farm so as to obtain remunerative results. There is no place where it pays better to have all things done at the proper time than on the farm. The failure of the crops, the infertility of the soil, the condition of the stock and an almost endless number of leaks on the farm are traceable to the lack of knowledge of the farmer. He has not learned the trade of farming. Consequently a portion of his labor and expenditures are thrown away.—Prairie Farmer.

Stationery for Farmers.

As the years go by it is pleasing to note that farmers write letters on printed letter heads and have their cards on their envelopes. It was once thought that no one could do this unless he was engaged in the production of some specially or breeding some pure blood farm stock. No one believes that now. Let the farm be named and then give that, with the name of the owner and his postoffice address, and the business is done. The cost of printing is trifling in comparison with its benefits.

Curious and striking is the new electrical vacuum experiment of E. Ruhmer. The air is pumped from a glass tube about 3 feet long and 1 1/2 inches wide until a discharge from a 12-inch induction coil just forms a spark of 6 inches through the air in preference to the tube. On passing a street current of 110 volts, broken by a Weynelt interrupter, a thick red stripe extends throughout the length of the tube. When the current is reduced by suitable resistances, the stripe breaks up in glowing patches, and if the tube is held upright, with the anode uppermost, the patches group themselves into a spiral, which slowly turns around its axis, making a revolution in about 7 seconds. The wave line of rotation appears to descend. This is usually about an inch in diameter and left-handed, but is sometimes smaller and is then right-handed, the pitch varying with current and rate of interruption.

Different newspapers about the state both democratic and republican, are beginning to awaken to the fact that the primary election law may have some objectionable features about it. It has taken some of them a long time to find this out, but they are gradually tumbling and it is hardly any wonder if they have taken the trouble to read the law as it is proposed to pass it. Any one who has taken any interest in politics during the last few years knows that it is impossible to get out a corporal's guard at a caucus even under the present laws, and the more red tape there is the fewer representative business men there will be in attendance. It is to be hoped that future legislation will simplify the caucus laws instead of making them more complicated.

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J. W. GREENE & CO., Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Nov. 11, 1899. Gentlemen:—I have used your liniment and find that it will do all that is claimed for it. I consider it an invaluable remedy for a tramping stable or stock farm. Yours truly, **J. H. HAWLEY, M. V. D., with Spilan & Newgass, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.**
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You may as well dress in a manner that will be an honor to yourself and family as to go around looking like a dummy in front of a ready made clothing store.
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HARRISON'S LIFE ENDED.

Ex-President Expires at His Indianapolis Home.

ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER.

Cold Recently Contracted was the Primary Cause of the Statesman's Death.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—Without passing out of the unconscious state in which he had lain for hours, Gen. Benjamin Harrison breathed his last at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The death scene was an affecting one, but signs of the deep grief felt by all at the passing of the distinguished statesman were restrained, and it was not until Dr. Jameson had silently given the signal



THE LATE GEN. HARRISON.

that the end had come that there was a full giving way to tears. Mrs. Harrison bore up bravely, and it was only after the final dissolution that the strain of the week's illness told. She sank exhausted into the arms of a friend. The little daughter, Elizabeth, stood solemnly holding to her mother's hand and looking from the face of her mother to the pallid countenance of her dying father.

Unconscious to the End.

Dr. Jameson, in speaking of the final hours of Gen. Harrison's illness, said last night:

"The final hours were marked with no decided change from the condition of the whole day. At no time in the day had his mind been at all clear. I think I might say the unconscious state began last night and continued clear through to the hour of his death, only growing more profound all the time. The dissolution was marked by no particular change. He gradually grew weaker, his breathing was more labored and more rapid. It was just a gradual sinking away. The end came peacefully, without a movement of any kind. It was, in truth, difficult to tell just the exact moment when life was extinct."

Words Spoken in Delirium.

Though no words came from the lips of Gen. Harrison in his last hours, the trend of his thoughts and the convictions of his latest years were very marked in the partially incoherent but striking things he said during his time of delirium before his strength declined so that his lips could no longer move.

His mind wandered sometimes to the stirring scenes through which he had passed and to incidents of his life as President of the country. But more than all these things he was occupied with the long and arduous struggle of the little nation in South Africa, for, as he thought, its rights against the great encroaching empire.

Life in State Saturday.

Officials of the state of Indiana met today at the statehouse for the funeral of Gen. W. H. H. Miller and Daniel H. Ramsdell, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, representing the Harrison family, and made arrangements in detail for the funeral of Gen. Harrison. The general plan agreed on was that the body shall lie in state at the statehouse Saturday. Funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. M. L. Haines at the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It was decided, on Mrs. Harrison's request, that there should not be a military display on Sunday. On Saturday, however, the military organizations will take part in the ceremonies.

McKinley's Message.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—A message from President and Mrs. McKinley reached the home of the late President Benjamin Harrison in North Delaware street today. It was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13, 1901.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.: In the death of Gen. Harrison the country has lost a distinguished statesman, a devoted patriot, and an exemplary citizen. The people of the nation mourn with you. You have the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself in this hour of overwhelming sorrow in your home.

No sooner was the news of the death of ex-President Harrison flashed to the world than the messages of inquiry which had been pouring in for several days changed to messages of sympathy and condolence. Many were of such an intimate personal nature that Mrs. Harrison felt they should not be given to the public.

Resides messages from former President Cleveland, twice the rival of Gen. Harrison for the presidency, words of sympathy came from Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan and Justice McKenna of the Supreme court, and all the remaining members of Gen. Harrison's cabinet.

John W. Wamamaker, who served as postmaster-general, telegraphed that he will be here to attend the funeral, and it is expected a number of cabinet officers will come.

Among other men of prominence from whom messages were received were Postmaster General Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan; Maria Halsted and William McKelvey, assistant secretary of the navy under President Cleveland, and from Whitlaw Reid, who was the nominee for vice-president on the ticket in 1892 with Gen. Harrison.

The Place of Burial.

The Harrison lot in Crown Hill cemetery, where the late President's first wife is buried, is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful spots in the city. It is northwest of the east entrance and is pointed out by the cemetery authorities for which Crown Hill is famous. Around the base of the lot is a shaded driveway which in its course through the city of the dead. The Harrison monument faces east, fifty feet from the driveway. Near the monument stands a tree which shades the grave of her who once was first lady in the land, 1897.

From the top of the hill a sweeping view of the cemetery may be had. The Harrison monument is a rectangular piece of granite, mounted on a carved base, supported by short, thick pillars—massive but unostentatious. "Harrison" appears in relief at the base.

In this beautiful spot the body of the late President will be interred.

Collapse of Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. Harrison and the members of the household secured last night the first rest they have had for six days. Mrs. Harrison had slept only four hours since last Thursday, having been almost continually at the bedside. Her mental and physical condition finally became such that she was unable to take scarcely any nourishment. When the end came she collapsed completely for a time.

Russell B. Harrison, the general's son, who arrived late last night, spent the night with W. H. H. Miller. Mrs. Russell Harrison and son arrived at noon, as did also Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, the general's daughter, and her husband. Late this afternoon Sculptor John H. Mahoney of this city took a plaster cast of Gen. Harrison's face.

Benjamin Harrison's Life.

In a humble house at North Bend, O., on August 29, 1833, young Benjamin Harrison's eyes first met the light. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had served as President, and his father, John Scott Harrison, had himself served as governor of the Northwest territory and in Congress. At 18 Benjamin entered Miami university at Oxford, O., where he was graduated at 18. Immediately on leaving college he began the study of law in Cincinnati in the office of Judge Delany Storer. He was admitted to the bar before he was 21. Not only had he gained a profession, but his twenty-first year saw him with a wife as well. He had but \$200, which his father furnished him; he had no money and no influence behind him, and he determined to take his wife, not as a burden but as an inspiration, and start a career for himself.

Made Speeches for Lincoln.

It was inevitable that the young lawyer, though poor and dependent upon his daily exertions for bread, should drift into politics. He was a good talker, and soon became known as one of the best young Republican speakers in the memorable Lincoln campaign of 1860.

Mr. Harrison was himself a candidate for office during this year, having been nominated for reporter of the Supreme court.

Then came the war. In July, 1862, Gov. Morton met him in the street and said, "Ben, I want you to raise a regiment." He raised a company, was promoted a second lieutenant, then a captain and then a colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana regiment.

For a time Col. Harrison had little to do but to perform in Kentucky and Tennessee, but an opportunity soon came to prove the stuff he was made of. His regiment was where the bullets flew thickest in the charge at Resaca, and the colonel with his men. When they struck the enemy and captured them—the only ones that were captured in the campaign—Harrison was there, and grabbing a Confederate gunner by the tail he threw him clear over the caisson.

Soon after Harrison was indeed brevetted a brigadier general. Later on, for his gallantry at Peach Tree creek, where he led his command through the enemy and back again, he was made a brigadier in full commission.

Gen. Harrison served with credit to the end of the war and escaped without injury.

Goes Into Politics Again.

While he was absent in the field in 1863 the Democratic Supreme court declared his law office vacant and the place was filled by another man. The Indiana Republicans in 1864 renominated him for the office from which a Democratic court had ousted him, and, under the orders of the war department, he at once reported to Gov. Morton for duty on a thirty-days' leave. He made a canvass of the state and was elected for another term.

Then he rejoined the army and served until the surrender of Johnston, and was with his command at the final grand review of the Union forces at Washington at the close of the war.

He served on his term as reporter of the Supreme court but declined reelection in 1868 and devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

In 1870 Gen. Harrison became a candidate for governor. It was the year of Tilden and Hendricks. But though unsuccessful in one sense, the campaign greatly extended Gen. Harrison's acquaintance, enlarged popularity and won him recognition as the coming man of his party.

In 1880, when it was found that the Republicans had carried the Legislature, he became at once the leading candidate for United States senator. His nomination was foreboded, and when the caucus met no other name was presented. During his term of six years in the Senate Gen. Harrison won a national reputation as one of the ablest leaders, strongest lawyers and most forcible debaters in that body. Senator Harrison's term expired March 4, 1887.

Selected President.

In Chicago, June 19, 1888, on the eighth ballot he was nominated for President, the vote standing: Harrison, 344; John Sherman, 118; Alger, 100; Gresham, 59; Blaine, 5, and McKinley, 4. In November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the electoral college to 188 for Grover Cleveland. Soon after his inauguration, March 4, 1889, he was confronted by the controversy between England and the United States in reference to the killing of seal in the Behring sea. The United States claimed that under the purchase of Russia it had not only the exclusive right to take the seal upon the islands skirting Alaska, but to exclude any citizen and people from killing those upon the open waters within 100 miles of the islands. At the opening of the sealing season of 1889 directions were given the government ships to defend the claim. Through the state department correspondence was going on with a view of settling the controversy by diplomacy, the result being an agreement for abridgment of this vexed question between the two nations.

New States Admitted.

During the first two years of the administration six new states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming—were admitted into the union. Early in 1890 the Italian minister withdrew from the United States and an embolism, however, was given the American minister at Rome because of the killing of a man by an Italian by a New Orleans mob. The Italian government demanded justice or indemnity. This government replied that the United States did not guarantee or become insurer of the lives of alien residents any more than of its own citizens; that the courts were to decide, and alien residents must go to them. The same American citizens, and so the public authorities were shown to have confidence at the violation of the law.

His Second Marriage.

Prior to his formal withdrawal from the presidential arena Gen. Harrison had married on January 15 of his own home to a niece of his first wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Ford Dimmick of New York. Her first husband was Benjamin Dimmick, son of a famous Pennsylvania politician, who, marrying in 1857, had left her a widow three months after the ceremony. Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick were married in New York, April 6, 1890. A daughter, who was christened Mary Elizabeth, was born to Gen. and Mrs. Harrison on February 21, 1897.

BODY IS LAID TO REST.

Remains of Mr. Harrison Interred in Crown Hill Cemetery.

MANY PEOPLE PRESENT.

President McKinley Among the Mourners—Panegyric on the Dead Statesman.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—In the presence of fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens the remains of Benjamin Harrison were yesterday afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of the family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction, and the more intimate friends of Gen. Harrison.

It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. The tributes came from all alike, from those of his own political faith and from those who differed with him; from men who had been his lifelong friends, and from those who knew him merely by sight and to whom he never spoke. It came from women and children, from white and black, from all conditions and kinds of people.

Brief Services in the House.

At the Harrison home, before the remains were taken to the First Presbyterian church, where the principal service was held, there were brief exercises for the members of the family and more immediate friends of Gen. Harrison. Possibly 150 persons were present. Mrs. Harrison did not appear, but remained in her room until it was time to leave for the church.

President McKinley, accompanied by Gov. Durlin, called about 1 o'clock. Shortly after came the members of the cabinet and others continually arrived until the short services were over. Dr. Haines read a short passage from the scriptures and made a few remarks touching the life and character of Gen. Harrison, as did Dr. Nichols of St. Louis. After a brief prayer by Dr. Haines the services were over.

Word was sent to Mrs. Harrison that the time had come for the body to be removed to the church, and she at once made her way to the parlor.

The honorary pallbearers, who were Gen. Benjamin B. Tracy of New York, John Wamamaker of Philadelphia, W. H. H. Miller of Indianapolis, John W. Noble of St. Louis, Charles Foster of Fostoria, O.; Gen. Lew Wallace of Indianapolis; Judson Harmon of Cincinnati; and William A. Woods of Indianapolis came down the walk leading to the street at 2 o'clock. After them came the active pallbearers bearing the casket.

Mourners Follow in Carriages.

As soon as the hearse had moved from the front of the house the carriages came up rapidly and the family and visitors entered them. Behind the casket came Mrs. Harrison with her brother, Lieut. Commander Parker of the navy, and Lieut. Elizabeth Harrison. Then came Secretary Tilden and Mrs. Tilden, then Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Russell Harrison and Mrs. Russell Harrison, then the other relatives of the dead ex-President. Directly after the members of the family came President McKinley and Gov. Durlin, and following them the friends of the family. Twelve mounted policemen led the way and cleared the streets.

Two hours before the time set for the services the people had begun to gather about the church, and by the time the funeral procession arrived there was a block away on every sidewalk.

While the carriages were discharging their occupants at the door of the church the wild clanging of a fire engine gong was heard, and down the street at top speed came dashing a fire truck. Its way lay through the crowd beyond where the police lines were formed, and for a brief space it seemed as though some accident must result. The people made wild rushes and every direction of escape was threatened danger and the driver of the truck handling his horses skillfully all escaped without injury.

President McKinley was half way between the sidewalk and the church when the confusion attracted his attention, and he stopped short with an expression of anxiety on his face until the truck had passed and done no harm, when he resumed his walk into the church.

Fresh Flowers Surround Casket.

At 2:20 the florist, with his men, came in, bearing many of the large floral pieces which had been around the casket in the statehouse. Most of the flowers had been renewed, and looked brighter and handsomer than before. President McKinley's great wreath of golden geraniums had, however, lost much of its beauty, but for all that it was one of the handsomest pieces present. There were baskets of roses of crimson, of yellow, and of white; there were violets, orchids, calla lilies, lilies of the valley, and many others, in so great profusion that there was no longer space on the floor for them, and many wreaths were hung over the sides of pews.

The florist had scarcely completed his work when the front doors were opened and the funeral party appeared. The honorary and actual pallbearers came up the north center aisle, filling into the seats at the side. The ushers, forming in column near the door, came up the south aisle, acting as an escort to the President, who was accompanied by Mrs. Durlin. As the President reached the pew set apart for him the ushers turned and faced him. He bowed his thanks for the honor, and then, ushering Mrs. Durlin into the pew, followed after. The ushers and Secretary Gortchikov filled up the pews.

Immediately in front of the casket, and behind the pallbearers, came Rev. M. L. Haines, and Rev. Samuel J. Nichols of St. Louis.

Relatives Enter the Pews.

Following the casket were Lieutenant Commander Parker and Mrs. Harrison. They occupied the second pew from the front to the left of the north center aisle, corresponding to that of the President on the south side.

When all had taken their seats Mr. Haines turned to the front of the church platform and, raising his left hand upon the large crucifix, opened the service by saying:

"I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Mr. Nichols then read from 1 Corinthians, xv., 25-28, inclusively, after which Mr. Haines offered prayer, closing then with the hymn, "Rock of Ages." This was Gen. Harrison's favorite hymn.

Pastor Prays a Final Tribute.

Following the hymn, Dr. Nichols read portions of Scripture from the 11th chapter of St. John and the 21st chapter of Revelation, after which Dr. Haines delivered the funeral address. He began with words of consolation for the family and friends of the dead man, and quoted from the Bible the words which give hope to these bereaved. Speaking of the personality of the departed statesman, Dr. Haines said:

"We are all mortals here today. This is the gathering of strangers, of a few comparative strangers to one another, but all of us, whether from distant cities and states or from this, his own commonwealth

and home city, are friends and neighbors who hold him in deep personal esteem and honor. The story of his life, so strenuous in its endeavor, so high in its ideals, so persistent in its loyalty to the state and to country and to God, is a rare heritage. We will not be ashamed to open that page in our nation's annals, where his name has a foremost place.

After the address Dr. Nichols offered prayer. The services were closed with a benediction, "Hark! Hark! My Soul!" rendered by Edward Nell, the organist, playing in the chorus.

The party left the church in the same order in which it entered.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the line of relatives and friends came up the gravelled path to the tomb. The stillness of evening had come, there was hardly a sound in the air. On the arm of Lieutenant Commander Parker, Mrs. Harrison took her place at the head of the coffin, which had been borne to the side of the grave. Through the heavy mourning veil which she wore there were visible the marked signs of the grief through which she had passed. Her lips trembled continually, and it was evident that she kept her emotion under control by the greatest effort.

Near her on the left stood the general's son, Russell B. Harrison, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. Col. Harrison kept his eyes fixed upon the casket, never turning them away from it during the service. Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee were composed, but now and then a little storm of emotion would shake them and their faces would be buried in their handkerchiefs. The brothers of Gen. Harrison, John Scott Harrison and Carter B. Harrison, stood close together, old men, with faces that revealed how deeply they felt their loss. Mrs. Newcomer and Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morris were together at the side of the grave. The other relatives stood to the left and slightly below them in the circle which was formed for the service of burial.

Nation's Executive Shows Grief.

President McKinley came to the grave with Mrs. Durlin and stood with her during the brief service. When the prayer was offered the President was seemingly deep in thought and remained so with bowed head after the final word had been said. He stood with bowed head immediately beside the stone monument of the Harrison family, and once when the swarms of the day had touched him, seemingly he leaned against it for a moment. The air had become chilly and the wind began to blow cold, but while some others around the grave barely raised their hats the President kept his in his hands throughout the service.

Fifty yards from the circle of mourners and from the tomb were thousands who heard and watched the ceremony. Long ropes were stretched to give free access to the grave, the family and friends and to keep back the crowd.

The funeral service was simple and brief. Rev. Mr. Nichols read the short committal and burial service, and Rev. Mr. Haines followed with a prayer. The silence was so deep that the words of the speakers pronounced in tones hardly above the ordinary could be distinctly heard beyond those immediately around the elevation on which the family and friends stood.

Instead of following the usual practice, which consists of dropping a few grains of dust on the coffin, three white carnations were placed upon the lid.

Coffin Lowered Into the Earth.

When the last word had been said and the service was over, the attendants lowered the coffin to its place. To the last it bore the wreath from Mrs. Harrison and the bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley from little Elizabeth. On the coffin was placed a heavy walnut protecting cover, and then the granite roof of the tomb was lowered and closed.

After the resting place of ex-President Harrison is a tomb five feet deep, enclosed in granite four inches thick and covered with a granite top of the same thickness. On the reverse side of the cover is the simple inscription, "Benjamin Harrison, 1833-1901." The interior of the tomb was decorated with ferns so profusely that no sign of earth or stone was visible. Dozens of exquisitely beautiful floral tributes were placed on the tomb and on the ground close by.

After the people had left circles of earth were unloaded at the graveside and the tomb filled and flowers placed over all. As the people slowly left the cemetery the distant boom of cannon, firing the national salute, came to their ears, and by the time the last gun was fired the night was down and the grave alone.

BOTH TO GET OUT.

Probable Solution of the Difficulty Between Russians and British at Tien Tsin.

London, March 18.—5:40 p. m.—On the highest official authority the Associated press is authorized to announce that the difficulty at Tien Tsin between the Russians and British over the construction of a railroad siding in territory claimed by both will probably be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and Russian troops from the incident in dispute.

London, March 18.—There is a disposition here to think too much had been made of the Anglo-Russian incident at Tien Tsin, and a more hopeful view of the affair is taken today. This is added by the statement contained in Dr. Morrison's dispatch from Peking yesterday to the London Times, which is taken to mean that the combined efforts of the interested powers are having the effect of causing St. Petersburg to check any tendency to undue aggressiveness on the part of Russian representatives in China.

The officials of the British foreign office have not yet received official information of Russia's alleged backdown in regard to Manchuria, Turkestan and Mongolia and inquiries on the subject are now being made at St. Petersburg and Peking. The British foreign office is not relaxing its efforts to secure a more satisfactory statement of the intentions of Russia, but the officials denigrate the British press agitation on the subject. On all sides it is officially and otherwise said that Great Britain has not the slightest contemplation of resorting to hostilities against Russia, whatever may be the outcome of the present negotiations.

Berlin, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Swatow says that on the demand of the German consul at Swatow the district governor of Hsi Ning (Soo Ning) will be dismissed on account of his anti-Christian attitude and his dilatoriness in dealing with German claims. Two Chinese participants in the anti-German riots have been beheaded at Hsi Ning.

Peking, March 18.—The railroad between Peking and Chuan-Sing-On was opened Saturday in the presence of French and Belgian ministers. There was a review of the troops as a feature of the celebration.

Tien Tsin, March 18, 1 p. m.—The Anglo-Russian dispute is unchanged. The French troops are quiet. Over thirty arrests have been made.

London, March 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing today of United States Minister Conner. The condition of Li Huan Chang has improved.

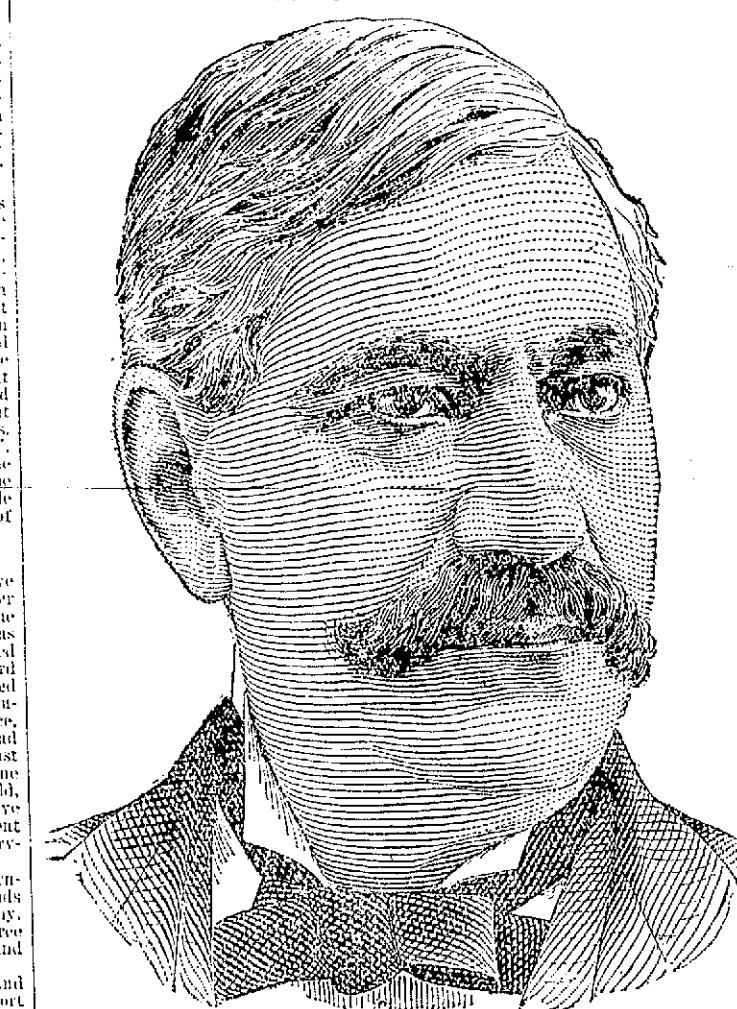
TWO HURLEY NINES ARE SOLD

Carey and Superior Properties Disposed of to Cleveland Firm. Ironwood, Mich., March 18.—The Olanah Mining company, which owned the Carey and Superior mines, west of Hurley, has announced the sale of its property to Pickands, Mather & Co., of Cleveland. It is said that between \$300,000 and \$500,000 was paid for the property.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PERUNA A HIGH ENDORSEMENT.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Non, David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquerer. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing. Yours truly,

"DAVID MEEKISON."

Many people can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. A little hoarseness, a slight cough, a cold in the head, or a trifling derangement of the digestive organs, do not much disturb the average person in his business. But this is not true of the public speaker or stage artist. His voice must always be clear,

lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed, hence the popularity of Peruna among the leading actors and actresses of this country.

They have come to regard Peruna as indispensable to their success. Their profession is so exacting that it requires perfect health in every particular. They regard Peruna as their friend and safeguard. Many letters are received from this class of people. Miss Carrie Thomas, in speaking of Peruna, says: "I have used Peruna with splendid results. Would not be without it. No money would hire me to have a settled cold or chronic cough, or hoarseness. Catarrh is the most dreadful thing that could happen to one of my profession. Peruna is my shield and protector against this most undesirable disease."—Carrie Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL"

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

—Japan still has coins made of iron. They may be defined as the metallic shimplasters of the realm.

—In this country about 12,000 persons are engaged making lamp chimneys.

Grand Rapids Tribune
BY DRUMB & SUTOR.
Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Grand Rapids, Wis., March 23, 1901.
PORT EDWARDS.
Passing Away of the Oldest Resident in This Section.
One of our pioneer settlers, Moses Verbunker, died at the home of his son Wallace here Wednesday night. Mr. Verbunker was 84 years of age and came to this country when but 15 years of age settling at Green Bay, where he remained for a few years, later moving to Port Edwards where he has resided during the past 55 years. He had been in poor health for more than three years. He leaves three sons and two daughters to mourn his death.
Mrs. Henry Letendre returned Saturday from Grand Rapids after a two-weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. Corriveau.
Mr. Green, the contractor of Green Bay, was in town Saturday and Sunday looking after business interests here.
Mrs. Mathewson and daughter Mrs. Simonson are visiting at the home of Mrs. J. E. Brazeau.
Miss Ella Perry of Grand Rapids spent Saturday with her sister Mrs. Brazeau.
R. H. James of Babcock visited friends here last Saturday evening.
Steve Ramtzn on millwright is visiting his family at Appleton.
Attorney T. W. Brazeau visited his brothers here on Sunday.
W. A. Brazeau made a business trip to Grand Rapids.
Herbert Cleveland spent Sunday in Port Edwards.

NEKOOSA.
The Congregational Ladies' Aid society gave a supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Oberly last Wednesday. The day was not a pleasant one, but the ladies netted \$19.80 as a result of their efforts and the kindness of the host and hostess in throwing open their house was greatly appreciated.
Mrs. H. O. Beadle, Rev. and Mrs. B. E. Ray and Mrs. J. E. Thomas were Grand Rapids visitors on Monday, Mrs. Thomas being in attendance at the meeting of the Woman's Club at Mrs. Wm. Scott's, the others on shopping bent.
Miss Susan Beeston and Mrs. Geo. Hinckley were initiated into the mysteries of the Rebecca lodge on Wednesday night. The initiation was followed by delicious refreshments which all enjoyed.
Miss Nina Gillett, who arrived last week with her stock of millinery, is at her old stand at the Brazeau store and is kept busy getting out Easter bonnets for the fair Nekoosa maids.
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Garrison spent Friday of last week here as guests at the Thomas residence. Mr. Garrison has fully recovered from his attack of the mumps.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Paulus and Mrs. Beulah C. Biron drove to this village last Friday. While here the ladies made calls upon their acquaintances.
Frank Perkins moved his family this week from the Preston house on Second street to the house owned by Chas. Brooks on Prospect avenue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Denniston of Rudolph were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kuter and other friends here on Sunday and Monday last.
Miss Susan Beeston went to Milwaukee last Saturday noon and spent Sunday with friends there, returning Monday morning.
Mrs. Joseph Thomas goes to Tomah this Friday night to spend a few days with her mother, returning the middle of next week.
Mrs. H. Johns gave a coffee at the Grand View hotel on Thursday last for the benefit of the Catholic Ladies' Aid society.
Miss Ida Booth arrived from Stevens Point last week and is now employed as finisher at the Nekoosa Paper Co.'s mill.
Mrs. C. G. Hanover and Mrs. G. C. Hyde left on Thursday for a shopping trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.
Miss Dora Wood spent Sunday last in Nekoosa, the guest of Mrs. A. E. Gurdy.

CRANMOOR.
Harry Whittlesey left on the morning passenger train Thursday for a few days' visit with Grand Rapids friends. Mrs. Whittlesey went up on the five o'clock train the same day on a shopping expedition and was the guest of Mrs. Emmerick and other friends.
Mrs. C. E. Lester and children, Miss Griffith and Mr. Owen took an outing recently and spent the evening at the Edward Kruger home. Mr. Lester was a passenger on the down train and accompanied his family home.
E. E. Warner drove to town Wednesday with a load of wood and enjoyed the company on the trip of James Gaylor, who is a social and entertaining companion.
The Bennett and Whittlesey families planned a visit across country to the home of Andrew Scars last Wednesday but were deterred by the severe snow storm.
Several members of the Fitch family were visitors at the Whittlesey home one evening the fore part of the week.
John Foley has returned to his home at Tomah after a week's visit with his brother Timothy and family.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skeel spent the evening Saturday with their neighbors the Kruger family.

—Dr. J. J. Loose, Grand Rapids, office over Wood County Drug store, telephone No. 62. Residence, telephone No. 246.

RUDOLPH.
D. D. Conway of Grand Rapids visited Rudolph last Wednesday and made a public announcement of his brother, W. J. Conway, being a candidate for county judge. We hope the young lawyer will meet with success in this town. Some think that he is too young to fill such an important position, but he is thoroughly capable of performing the duties of the office, so let us join hands and put him there. Hurrah for W. J. Conway for county judge!
Mr. and Mrs. P. Codere, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Sharkey and Mr. and Mrs. R. Clower were guests of Frank Grant and M. Protic of Port Edwards last Sunday.
Tony Keyzers is now visiting his sister, Mrs. Stanifert of De Pere; from there he will go to Lake Geneva, Wis., to visit with his sister, Mrs. Branly.
Walter Coudhart, Will and Clarence Compton returned from Mosinee the past week where they have been engaged in the logging camp.
Elmer Croteau is back from the woods where he has been employed the entire winter by Dond & Son of Marsh Rapids, Wis.
Geo. Hamm, agent for the Gen. Ruder Brewing Co. of Wausau, and another gentleman called at this burg last Thursday.
Frank Sharkey is home from his winter's work. He has been employed by the Jos. Dessert Lumber Co. of Mosinee, Wis.
Henry Gouchee is back from Mercer, Wis., where he has been working in Daly & O'Day's camp since last fall.
F. M. Stewart and Mrs. E. M. Hecox departed Monday morning for Bradley, South Dakota.
Willow Camp No. 6874, M. W. A., held their first meeting last Saturday night. Success to the new members.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Denniston visited friends at Nekoosa the first of this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rezin of Cranmoor, visited their parents over Sunday.
Frank Reinhardt departed for Milwaukee Tuesday morning.
Andrew Lindhal is very sick and not expected to live.

—Dr. A. L. Ridgman, Centralia. Office over Centralia Drug Store. Telephone No. 92. Telephone at residence, No. 23.

BIRON.
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Stearns were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Dodge at Port Edwards, Thursday.
Mrs. F. M. Stearns entertained a number of her lady friends at afternoon coffee, Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey of Rudolph visited with Mrs. Alfred Akey Saturday last.
Miss Nettie Akey and Mrs. Jeasimer visited Mrs. Weber at South Centralia Monday.
Will Alpine is the possessor of a new guitar and now a few people are losing sleep.
Mr. Rocheleau has sold his farm and moved to Grand Rapids.
Mrs. Fobart has been very ill during the past week.
—F. Pomainville, M. D. Office in rear of Steib's drug store. Telephone at office, No. 35; residence, Centralia, No. 248.

High School Notes.
The Sophomores and Freshmen are not to be beaten in the line of class meetings. Monday night the former held one after school and elected Ruby St. Amour as president. Tuesday night the Freshmen caught the fever and elected Kenneth Kelley as president and Rose Wiperman secretary. They also adopted class colors. I don't think they have gone so far as to select committees but then you cannot tell what will happen. Yet we all believe it's a good thing to get an early start.
Mumps are prevalent still; majority of cases on the west side, however, as they always get everything that is going. A number of cases are reported from the Grammar room on west side. One thing about them is that they are better for young people than they are for older ones.
Don't forget the joint debate to be held a week from tonight at the M. E. church. It is the last debate of the season.

I have just received a large line of
HENRIETTA SKIRTS
From 75 cts to \$4 each. They are up-to-date in every respect.
LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Also have a new stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes. Come in and examine them.
LADIES: Call and see my line of Uerfection Bustles. They are something new.
MRS. J. HAMM'S
Telephone 68, Front St., East Side.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

EASTER-TIDE!
THE spirit and influence of Easter pervades the whole store; wherever you turn you feel it—subtly, but surely. The new suits, the new trousers, the new hats, the new neckwear, all speak the cheer and brightness of a new born season.
BEAUTY | QUALITY | PRICES
The stocks we show were never more crowded with beautiful goods than at present. Manufacturers have vied with each other in the production of exquisite fabrics and the artists and designers have evolved rich and tasteful results. The artistic showing of Clothing, Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishings is a well-spring of pleasure to the buyer, and the economic conditions are decidedly attractive.
Men's Clothing.
All Styles, by the best makers in the world are here. Counters are high-heaped with Suits that touch every need—Practical Semi-dress and Ultra Swell for evening. These Serges, Cas-simeres, Vicunas, London Tibets, worsteds and flannels, beautiful checks, cluster stripes, plain and fancy plaids. The prices are within the reach of all.
Suits, \$5, \$7, \$8.50, \$10 to \$20
\$5.00 \$10 \$12.00 \$15.00
FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.
No other store in Grand Rapids so thoroughly grasps the importance of that indescribable charm called "style" in boys' clothing. Again, the boys' clothing trade is gathering rapidly to our store. The youngster isn't going to scuff out in a week the suit he gets here, so we draw the line at unscrutable materials. \$1.50 starts our list price—better and better as you pay more. The styles are extremely choice and new; the variety is plentiful.
Furnishings for Easter.
The neckwear stock is a marvel-revelation. Styles straight from Paris. Every novelty is found displayed in our cases: new effects in every line of furnishing goods.
Our assortment of Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats and dress details generally is brilliant and fascinating as one could wish.
We sell Boys' Dark Blue Serge, Blue and Black Clay worsted Confirmation Suits with long pants at \$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, \$7 50 to \$10 00.
KRUGER & CAMERON.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.
If we please you tell others: If we don't, tell us.

ELECTION NOTICE.
Office of City Clerk, March 20, 1901.
To the Electors of the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin:
Notice is hereby given that a municipal election is to be held in the several wards of the city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1901 at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office, are given opposite the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column:
INFORMATION TO VOTERS.
The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters. A voter upon entering a polling place and giving his name and address, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have indorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. The voter if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark X under the party designated printed at the top of the ballot in the square made for that purpose. A ballot so marked, and having no other mark, will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a cross mark be placed in the square under the name or at any place in the space occupied by the name or names of candidates in another column, and will be counted for all names written in lieu of one erased. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a cross mark under the name of each candidate he desires to vote for, or at any place within the space in which the name is printed. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandums to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked, it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.
The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

Office.	Citizens' Ticket.	Individual Nominations.
Mayor.....	William E. Wheelan.....	
Treasurer.....	Milton W. Mosher.....	
Assessor.....	Bernard G. Chaudon.....	
Justice of the Peace.....	William H. Gettis.....	
First Ward.		
Alderman.....	David L. Lutz, Jr.....	
Supervisor.....	Ernest P. Arpin.....	
Second Ward.		
Alderman.....	Gustave Schuman.....	
Supervisor.....	Theodore W. Brazeau.....	
Third Ward.		
Alderman.....	William E. Gross.....	
Supervisor.....	William Scott.....	
Fourth Ward.		
Alderman.....	Charles Bunde.....	
Supervisor.....	Andrew A. Carter.....	
Fifth Ward.		
Alderman.....	John Kolanda.....	
Supervisor.....	Ira Bassett.....	
Sixth Ward.		
Alderman.....	Fred H. Jackson.....	
Supervisor.....	John W. Cochran.....	
Seventh Ward.		
Alderman.....	Michael McCarthy.....	
Supervisor.....	John Bell, Sr.....	
Eighth Ward.		
Alderman.....	George M. Hill.....	
Supervisor.....	William J. Conway.....	

MILTON W. MOSHER, City Clerk.
You will take notice that the above list of candidates includes candidates for the city offices and also the candidates for each of the ward offices and that the ticket to be voted in any one ward will be composed of the above list of candidates for city offices together with a list of the candidates for ward offices for that particular ward, as for example, the ticket for the fourth ward will be the above list of candidates for city offices together with the above list of candidates for ward offices for the fourth ward only.
You will further take notice that the polls will be open at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m. and will be held in the following places in the several wards, to-wit:
First ward, Ed Mahoney's residence; Second ward, Library building; Third ward, Grand Army Hall (G. A. R.); Fourth ward, John Plenko's residence; Fifth ward, Waterworks Power House; Sixth ward, Brainard Worthington's shop; Seventh ward, City Hall; Eighth ward, Martin Nisson's residence.
M. W. MOSHER, City Clerk.

JUDICIAL ELECTION NOTICE
OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, March 20th, 1901.
To the Electors of Wood County.
Notice is hereby given that a judicial election is to be held in the several Towns, Wards and election precincts in the County of Wood on the 2nd day of April 1901, at which the officers named below are to be chosen.
The name of the candidate for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office are given opposite the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation each in its proper column.
INFORMATION TO VOTERS.
The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters. A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have indorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. The voter if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark X under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the square made for that purpose. A ballot so marked, and having no other mark, will become [be counted] for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless he names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a cross mark be placed in the square under the name or any place in the space occupied by the name or names of candidates in another column, and will be counted for all names written in lieu of one erased. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a cross mark under the name of each candidate he desires to vote for, or at any place within the space in which the name is printed. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandums to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked, it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same ballot, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

Office.	Individual Nominations.
For Justice of Supreme Court.....	Joshua Eric Dodge.....
For County Judge.....	William J. Conway.....
	John A. Gaylor.....

E. S. RENNE, County Clerk.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Saturday, March 23, 1901.

VOL. XXVIII, NO. 46.



A
DISTINCTIVE
LOOK

HAVE OUR SHINGLES.

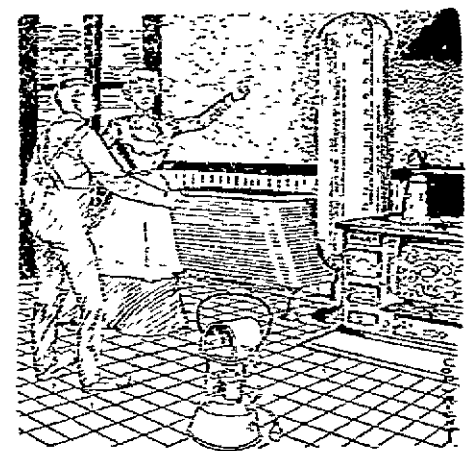
You can always tell the difference when you compare them with others. We have educated our patrons to expect the best and they are never disappointed.

KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.

West Side,
Telephone 56

Nekoosa,
Telephone 20

East Side,
Telephone 57



Show us
a Job,

And we will show how promptly and well it can be done. Everything in the line of

PLUMBING, HEATING AND GAS-FITTING

comes within our province. Got the skill and experience necessary to undertake and push to satisfactory completion the most difficult piece of work. Our estimates will prove we are not high priced.

Gitchell, Lubeck Co.



"The Pen
is Mightier
The Sword."

We believe it and so does Sampson. What we write is for your interest. Why? your money back of course. Buy from us a

**Quick Meal
Gasoline Stove,**

a Steel Range, Domestic Sewing Machine, White Mountain Ice Cream Freezer, Challenge Refrigerator, Rome Anti-rust Wash Boiler, Rochester Stamped Ware, Waterville Table or Pocket Cutlery, a Stoughton Wagon or a Thompson Carriage and you have all your money calls for.

No Better can be found in any Market.

**Centralia Hardware
Company.**

WATER POWER CASE SETTLED.

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of T. E. Nash on Tuesday.

The case of The Consolidated Water Power Company against Thomas E. Nash has been at last passed upon by the Supreme Court of the state, that court having on the 19th day of March, 1901, handed down its decision wholly in favor of the defendant Nash, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court and directing that the cause be remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to enter judgment dismissing plaintiff's complaint. Following is a history of the case:

On July 16th, 1894, W. E. Mack, C. A. Spencer, T. E. Nash, John L. Nash, B. G. Chandos, B. G. Chandos as administrator, F. MacKinnon, The Wisconsin Wood Pulp Co., The Grand Rapids Water Power Co. and the Pioneer Wood Pulp Co., signed an agreement for the consolidation of the several water powers into one property for the reason as stated in said written agreement, "that the water-power at said cities would be of more value if consolidated and improved upon one general plan with reference to the value of the whole water-power." The president and secretary of said three corporations signed said agreement without the authority of a vote of the stockholders or board of directors of either of said corporations. The arbitrators chosen to determine the values and relative values of the several properties covered by this agreement were Peter R. Thom and T. W. Orison of Appleton and Frank T. Russell of Neenah, Wisconsin. The agreement was drawn by Lawyer Hooper of Oshkosh, and he was the lawyer who furnished legal advice to the three arbitrators in their work. The arbitrators delivered their decision to a meeting of the signers of this agreement at the office of Gardner & Gaylor in this city on the 13th day of February, 1895. At that meeting the decision of the board of arbitrators was unsatisfactory to Nash brothers that they promptly gave notice of their withdrawal from said agreement and were never afterward in any way connected with any of the consolidation proceedings.

Mrs. Bensley died in 1889, and at the time the agreement for consolidation was signed a judgment of foreclosure on a mortgage was entered against the Bensley property and a sale by the sheriff of the county of the Bensley property was had in April, 1895, and Hooper of Oshkosh bought the property. It was then thought by our people that he was to become permanently interested in this water-power, but he sold the property on May 15, 1895, to Johnson and Witter for a sum less than he had paid for it.

In June of the same year an action was brought on this agreement in the circuit court of this county to compel Nash brothers to deed their property to the Consolidated Water Power Company. The case was tried before Judge Bardeen and had a sensational ending. When the trial of the case was nearly over it developed that Mrs. Bensley had left as heirs twice as many brothers and sisters as had been supposed and hence that the foreclosure proceedings against her property had failed to give full title. The action was dismissed by the plaintiff and Nash brothers had judgment for costs.

It was thought that such an understanding had been reached by the parties that further litigation would be avoided. A new foreclosure action on another mortgage against the Bensley property was promptly begun after the termination of the first suit against Nash brothers and was not concluded until June, 1897.

Disagreements arose between the parties who had deeded their property to The Consolidated Water Power company and in March, 1898, W. E. Mack brought an action in the United States circuit court at Madison to recover back his property. This case on demurrer finally reached the U. S. court of appeals at Chicago, which held with Mack overruling defendant's demurrer. The subsequently MacKinnon brought a like action in the circuit court to recover back his property. These cases were all finally settled by a sale of their properties to Johnson and Witter. Spencer had in the meantime died and his administrator sold his stock to Mr. Witter.

About the first of September, 1899, the present action was brought against T. E. Nash, who had a short time before acquired the full interest in Nash brothers' property. The case was tried last April before the late Judge Wyman and his decision in the case is familiar to all our people. The supreme court does not pass on all the points raised by the defendant in his defense to the action, but does pass on all which in any way affected his conduct of Nash brothers. Mr. Nash contended that when he withdrew from all further proceedings on this matter of consolidation, February 13, 1895, he had a right to do so. On this point the supreme court fully sustains his position. They say in part: "We are constrained to the conclusion that on February 13, 1895, the so-called contract of July 16th, 1894, had not been signed and executed by the three corporations whose names had been affixed thereto without authority, and that locus penitentie still remained for Nash & Nash to withdraw at their option; that they did so in an effective manner by notification to all of the parties interested of their refusal to be bound further and that as to them said instrument never became a binding contract."

However, the point of greatest interest in the case was that relative to the action of the arbitrators. Instead of apportioning the stock of the corporation to be formed among the property owners according to the relative values of their respective properties, the arbitrators attempted to distribute

the stock according to the fall of water on the land of each property owner, a real departure from the agreement and resulting, as claimed by Nash brothers, in great injustice to them. The supreme court holds in effect that it was the duty of the arbitrators under the agreement to proceed upon the basis of the full market values of several properties to be combined, the opinion of the supreme court on this point concluding as follows: "The arbitrators not having decided the question submitted to them the result is as though the so-called award had never been made."

B. R. Gorgins of this city, and Col. Wm. F. Vilas of Madison, represented the defendant Nash throughout all this litigation, and in the last trial the plaintiff was represented by Geo. L. Williams, and Moses Hooper in the circuit court, and by Geo. L. Williams and Burr W. Jones of Madison, in supreme court.

A Happy Family.

Sheriff McLaughlin has had in his charge during the past week a family that was brought down from the town of Lincoln, where they had been residing in an old logging camp. The family consisted of Alfred Cox and his sister, five children and Charles Payne.

From all that could be gathered from the neighbors, the "family" have been living in a manner that was little short of bestial and when the officers visited the place they found the five children grouped about a stove on the bare ground and the youngest one, a child of three years, was entirely naked, while several of the others were not sufficiently clothed to hide their nakedness. The five children range in age from three to fourteen years and one of them, a girl about five years, is, if one can judge by appearances, a mulatto. Just what relations existed between the members of the household would be hard to determine.

Sheriff McLaughlin left on Tuesday noon for Sparta with the four youngest children where they will be placed in the home for dependent children. Payne, who has spent the past winter with the Cox's is a married man and is held in custody. What charge will be preferred against him is not known at this writing.

Since their sojourn at the county jail the children have been supplied with clothing and have been living like human beings.

Mr. Cox was released on Tuesday, no charge having been preferred against him, and the woman, Payne and the oldest girl were to have a hearing at Marshfield on Thursday.

Contracting for Peas.

Mr. W. H. Crossland representing Northrop, King Co. the big seed house of Minneapolis, spent Friday and Saturday here contracting with the farmers for their pea crop for 1901. This company has had representatives through the different Northwestern states and they are of the opinion that this locality is the best adapted for peas of any they have found. They are making what seems to be a very liberal offer. They furnish the farmer what seed peas he wants delivered here free of charge and he is to pay back in the fall five pecks for every bushel, they furnish him. Besides this the farmer agrees to sell back to Northrop King Co. all the peas he raises from this seed for from 70 cents to \$1.25 per bushel according to the kind of peas. Mr. L. M. Nash has been appointed agent for this company to distribute the seed, receive and pay for the stock in the fall. So far about 200 bushels has been spoken for but as the company would like to ship in a full car load of 500 bushels, farmers should lose no time in placing their orders for what seed they want.

Easter Sale.

St. Katherine's and St. Agnes' Guilds of St. John's Episcopal church will hold a sale on Thursday, March 28th, both afternoon and evening at the 20th Century parlors on the east side. Articles both useful and ornamental will be offered for sale consisting among others of Aprons, Handkerchief Bags, Corset Covers, Skirts, etc. A box received from New York, containing novelties for Easter gifts will greatly add to the attractions. All are cordially invited. Remember the date, Thursday, March 28.

Broke an Arm.

Will Halbeck, who is employed by McMillan Bros., fell from a box car on Monday morning and broke his left arm. He had gone on top of the car to loosen a board and the slippery condition of the woodwork caused him to lose his footing and fall to the ground. The car was standing on the sidetrack of the Marshfield road at McMillan Bros. potato warehouse. He sustained several other severe bruises about the body.

Death of Mrs. Snyder.

Mrs. Matilda Snyder died in this city on Sunday from pneumonia after a short illness. She was seventy-seven years of age, being born in Pennsylvania on Feb. 27th, 1824. Three children survive her, Mrs. Wm. Eagleberger of Stevens Point and Clark and George Snyder of this city. The funeral was held on Tuesday from the M. E. church, Rev. W. A. Peterson officiating.

Seed Oats.

—We have 1000 bushels of select seed oats selling at 35 cents, clover seed both medium and mammoth at \$6 per bushel, choice timothy at \$2.50. Farmers come quick. The Centralia Hardware Co.

DEMANDED WIVES.

Central Men Call Upon the Company to Furnish Brides.

Stevens Point Gazette: Superintendent of Motive Power Cleaver of the Wisconsin Central shops at North Fond du Lac has been called upon to assume the role of a matrimonial agent. The request was made through Chief Clerk McMurtly, who was waited upon by John Jordon and John Donovan, two laborers in the shops, who each filed an application for a wife. Supt. Cleaver will probably appoint Clerk McMurtly as head of this bureau but whether it will be established as a temporary or permanent adjunct to the superintendent's office is not determined. John Jordon and John Donovan are the applicants. They promise all sorts of good treatment to a spouse and silk dresses and new hats every day. The chances are that the agent will not visit this city, therefore, it would be wise for our young ladies that are looking for husbands to send in their applications at once.

City Caucuses.

The several caucuses in the different wards were held on Monday evening with the following result:

First ward—David L. Lutz, alderman; Ermin P. Arpin, supervisor; delegates, D. Castello, Dave Kammerman, David Lutz.

Second ward—Alderman, Gustave Schuman; supervisor, Theo. W. Brazeau; delegates, Alex Muir, Will Martin, I. E. Phillo.

Third ward—Alderman, Will E. Gross; supervisor, William Scott; delegates, J. M. Sanderson, Ted Johnson, G. W. Davis.

Fourth ward—Alderman, Chas. Bunde; supervisor, W. E. Wheelan; delegates, C. J. Carman, Albert Bunde, John Kickman.

Fifth ward—Alderman, John Kolanda; supervisor, Ira Bassett; delegates, W. H. Cochran, Ira Bassett, Fred Bossert.

Sixth ward—Alderman, Fred Jackson; supervisor, John W. Cochran; delegates, F. L. Rourke, M. G. Gordon, Andrew King.

Seventh ward—Alderman, Micheal McCarthy; supervisor, John Bell, Sr.; delegates, Arthur Sickles, Wallace Demerco, Frank Pomainville.

Eighth ward—Alderman, George M. Hill; supervisor, William J. Conway; delegates, Theron Lyon, F. P. Daly, G. W. Mason.

The city convention was held on Tuesday evening and the following officers were nominated:

Mayor—W. E. Wheelan.

Treasurer—Milton W. Mosher.

Assessor—Bernard G. Chandos.

Justice of the peace—Wm. H. Getts.

The strongest fight was made on the office of treasurer, there being several aspirants, and twenty-one ballots were made in order to make a choice.

Kicked by a Horse.

George, the sixteen year old son of John Clapine of the town of Seneca, met with a bad accident on Wednesday. He was working about his father's team when one of the animals kicked him on the leg, breaking both bones below the knee. The break was a bad one, the bones sticking through the flesh and cutting an artery so that bleeding was profuse. Dr. Ridgman went out and fixed the trouble and at last accounts he was getting along nicely.

A New Church.

The Polish Catholics of Sigel have issued notices calling for bids for the erection of a brick veneered church to be built this spring, which when completed will be a credit to that town and will cost in the neighborhood of \$5000. The new structure will be built near the old one, which will be used entirely for a school house.

My heart and hand another claimed. His plea had come too late. It's ever thus with people without pluck and vim. Take Rocky Mountain Tea don't get left again. Johnson & Hill Co.

A Six O'clock Dinner.

On Monday evening the members of the Woman's club with a few friends were delightfully entertained by the club president, Mrs. Wm. Scott, at her residence on High street. At six o'clock the guests sat down to dinner, the tables were decorated with roses and a bunch of English violets, the club flower, was presented to each guest.

After the dinner the regular literary program was given and several fine piano solos rendered by Mrs. L. P. Witter.

Those present were Mesdames Gardner, Harvie, Lipke, Torrence, W. F. Kellogg, Biron, A. Miller, I. P. Witter, J. D. Witter, Gaynor, Harmon, Hambrecht, B. M. Vaughn, Daly and Mrs. J. E. Thomas of Nekoosa and the Misses Briere, Nash, Emmous, Statzer, Krouner, Gardner, Heimdal and Whitrock.

Baled Hay.

—We have a car load of baled hay selling in any quantity at \$10 per ton. The Centralia Hardware Co.

**The Lenten
Season**

Is now at hand. For
a full line of

**FRESH
and
SALT FISH**

—Call on—

W. GROSS,
West Side Grocer.

WATCH

For the announcement of

"THE FAIRWEAR"

Line of Ladies Fine Shoes

Next Week.

New Spring Style of Shoes
arriving every day at

MUIR'S

Exclusive Shoe Store.

Grand Rapids, East Side.

Notice Of Adjourned Annual School Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual school meeting of Grand Rapids School District No. 1, met pursuant to law at the Howe High school building, situated in the 2nd ward of the city of Grand Rapids, Monday, March 18th, 1901, at 7:00 o'clock p. m., and adjourned to meet at the Opera House, Monday, March 25th, 1901, at 7:30 p. m. to elect commissioners and to transact such general business as may legally come before it.

Commissioners to be elected as follows:

First ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. E. P. Arpin, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Second ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. A. L. Fontaine, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Third ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. T. A. Lipke, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Fourth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. T. A. Taylor, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

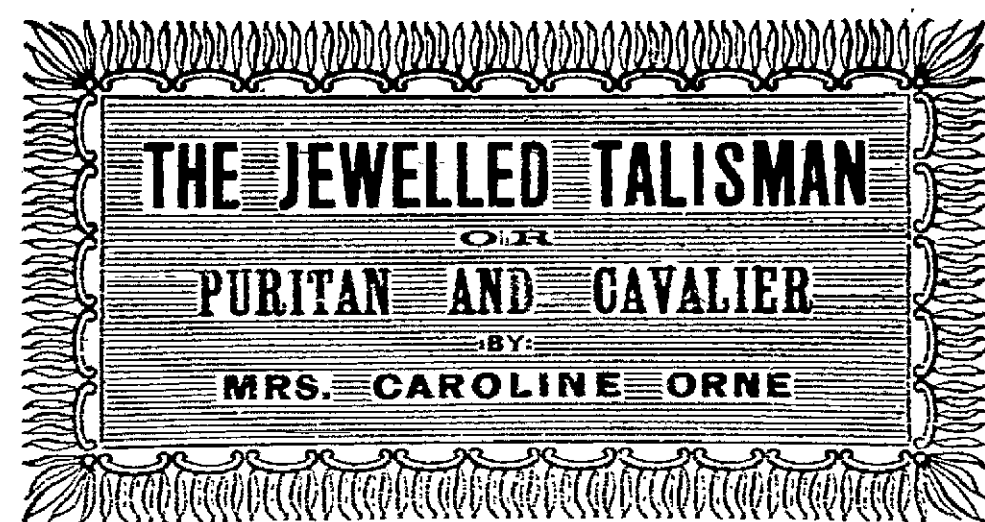
Fifth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. A. N. Palmer, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Sixth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. G. H. Corribeau, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Seventh ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. R. A. Havenor, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Eighth ward—Commissioner to succeed Mr. J. W. Natwick, whose term expires April 13, 1901.

Geo. P. HAMBRECHT, Clerk.



THE JEWELLED TALISMAN

PURITAN AND CAVALIER

BY MRS. CAROLINE ORNE

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)
"You must find it elsewhere, then."
"You deny me?"
"Yes, I deny you?"
"Do you remember that opal I sent here a few days ago?"

"I do."
"It has a history which may cause you to alter your mind."

"What do you know about it?"
"That is what I told you. The goldsmith by a Jew, who, as he has since had reason to believe, came by it dishonestly."

"And if one of my Hebrew brethren has been guilty of a dishonest deed, am I to be answerable for it?"
"You are answerable for your own misdeeds. It was you who sold it to him."

"I?"
"Yes, as can be proved."

"Nevertheless, I shall not let you have the hundred pounds."

"Not if, in return, I will undertake to procure the goldsmith's silence?"
"Not even then."

"If it can be proved that you stole that opal, not all the vile old clothes you have coined into gold for the last twelve years will save you from the punishment which is your due."

"What if I have the means of disproving it?"
"I am not afraid of that. You will see me again, within twenty-four hours, when you may not be quite so resolute in your denial."

The Jew made no answer to this, though a smile of contempt, in which was mingled some bitterness, passed over his countenance, as Falkland withdrew.

CHAPTER XIV.
Alice, according to the directions given her by Judith, knocked at the door at the termination of the passage. After a little delay, it was pushed open, and she found herself in a closet, standing face to face with one who, as the Jew had told her, was as young and as fair as herself.

"I was told to knock at this door," said Alice, "by an elderly man I saw in the shop."

"It was my grandfather who told you. You are welcome."

By means incomprehensible to Alice, what she had taken to be the back of a very plainly constructed closet, was made to swing slowly back, till there was an opening sufficiently wide for ingress into an apartment fitted up in a style of so much splendor that it reminded her of a story she had once heard told of an enchanted palace.

It was not till the massive door was closed, and a drapery of Tyrian purple embroidered with gold was drawn back over it, that Alice had opportunity to do more than take the general appearance of her hostess. When she had seen herself on a pile of cushions at her side, she found that her eyes, though shaded by lashes intensely black, were gray, overclouding and with a soft and brilliant light. Her hair, restrained from falling over her forehead by a jeweled band, fell in free and flowing masses over her shoulders, and descended to the cushions where she sat.

Among the few ornaments she wore there was one which drew the attention of Alice from all others. It was the opal she had lost, and when she recalled what Sir Watkins had told her, it at once occurred to her that it might have been given her by Falkland. She observed that the eye of Alice was fastened upon it.

"A birthday present," said she, "and one that I value very highly on account of the donor."

"Who must be a very dear friend, then?"
"The dearest I have in the world," she replied.

Alice watched her as she said this, but there was no faltering of the voice, nor deepening of the faint rose color which tinged the pure white of her fair and softly rounded cheeks. Unsuspicious of what was passing in the mind of Alice, she said:

"Will you not tell me your name?"
"Alice Dale."

"And mine is Abi. How glad I am that you came here this evening! You cannot think how lonely I am."

"Have you no mother nor sister?"
"None."

"Neither have I."

"Yet you cannot be so lonely as I am, with no one but Asenath to speak to, except my grandfather, and he has little time which can be spared from his daily toil to devote to me."

"Can it be necessary for him in the evening of his days to attend so strictly to his daily task?" said Alice.

"We are, as you doubtless know, of an oppressed and despised people, and obliged to bury our luxuries, and even comforts, under a show of wretchedness, or the princes and nobles of the land would speedily find some pretext to wrest from us our wealth. I say we, for since my father died a year ago, I have had no one to look to for protection except my grandfather."

The eyes of Alice were often directed to the opal, as they sat chatting together, for after what Abi had told her, she thought she must be mistaken as to its being the one which had been given her by Falkland. But the more she examined it, the more convinced did she become that it was the same. Several times she was on the point of telling Abi what she knew of it, but finally concluded to suffer its history, as far as she herself was concerned, to remain undisclosed, lest she might think that she wished it to be restored to her. The fair Abi, however, could not help noticing with what interest she regarded it, though she mistook the cause. She imagined that it was its rare beauty which attracted her attention, and she unclasped the gold chain to which it was appended, and handed it to her.

"Take it," said she, "so that you can

the better examine it. Those best skilled in precious stones pronounce it to be unique, no one of its kind they have ever seen or heard of being equal to it in size and purity, or comparing with it in fine and brilliant play of colors."

"A birthday present, you said?" remarked Alice, hoping that she would be led to say something more of it.

"Yes, and what renders it more sacred and doubly dear, it once belonged to my mother. My father being absent the day I was twelve years old, my grandfather gave it to me, with his blessing. Judge, then, of my distress, when the very first time I wore it from home I lost it."

"Lost it?"
"Yes, and I had long given up all hope of ever recovering it, for we dared not noise abroad the loss of so precious a gem, when, a few evenings since, some one came to the shop and offered it for sale."

"Who offered it? Did your grandfather know?"
"I think he did, though he didn't tell me. He was glad to get it back again, for more than two-thirds of its full value, without asking any questions."

Falkland, as he slowly returned to his lodgings, felt at a loss what to do. Scarcely a day passed, but that he recklessly contracted some debt, without the means of paying for it, and now that Judith, the Jew, had refused to advance him the hundred pounds for which he had applied, his last expedient for satisfying the most clamorous of his creditors, was cut off. A thought struck him as he placed the key in the lock of the door which opened into his room. He stopped, reflected a moment, and then retraced his steps.

There was a tract of land still in his possession, belonging to the estate left by his father, which yielded him only a trifling income. He would offer the Jew a mortgage of this land, if, instead of the one hundred he had asked for, he would give him two hundred. He found the Jew preparing to close the shop, assuming a more conciliatory air than when he parted with him, he made known the reason of his return. His proposal was accepted, and the following morning was appointed for the transaction of the business.

When, at last, he found himself in his own apartment, he saw a man sitting near the table, who, as there was no light, except what was afforded by a fire nearly burnt out, he supposed to be his valet.

"Why are you back so soon, Redding?" said he. "I gave you leave to stay away till morning."

"You mistook me for that rascally valet of your, eh?" said the man, rising and coming forward.

"Is it you, Jean Corble? How did you get in?—through the key hole?"
"As the door wasn't locked, such an expedient was unnecessary."

"Then I must have forgotten to lock the door when I returned an hour ago. As Redding has a master key, I supposed it was he."

"You have great confidence in that valet of yours, I suspect."

"No, I don't trust him at all in any affair of importance, and that is why I sent him away to-day."

"There is little need of your trusting him, for his curiosity is such that he finds things out without being trusted."

"What do you mean?"
"That he overheard the whole of what you told me, the other evening, about altering the date of the will old Burlington made in favor of his niece."

"How came you to know?"
"No matter how, as long as what I tell you is true."

"Not so bad as that. As yet, he has told only one person."

"Who, of course, then, must be you?"
"Well, to confess the truth, it was."

"I didn't suspect that you were on such confidential terms."

"He had little inclination to bestow his confidence on me, you may be certain. When, on the night in question I left you, I opened the door rather suddenly, when some one darted away from behind it in such haste as to make me suspect it was some one who had been listening. I managed to overtake him, and by dint of persuasion and threats, succeeded in making him confess that he had heard all we had said. I didn't part company with him, however, till I had extorted a promise from him not to mention what he had heard to any person living."

"A promise which he will be sure to break, as he is as much given to talkativeness as curiosity."

"Yes, and I've been thinking it will need a sharp argument to keep his tongue from wagging."

"But where shall we find one who will be willing to make use of such an argument?"
"Leave that to me. But then there must be time and opportunity."

"To-morrow evening I will find some pretext for sending him to the shop of Judith, the Jew."

"At what hour?"
"Nine."

"Ten would be the better time."

"Yes, but the shop will be closed before then."

"Nine let it be, then. I remember a nice, snug place close by the Jew's tumble-down domicile, where he who is to be employed can conceal himself."

"And let him be sure not to part company with him till he has lost all power of telling tales."

"You needn't caution me on that score."

"And tell him, if the affair occasion noise or outcry, he will be in no danger of being surprised, as the Jews, who are the sole inhabitants of that quarter, are much like the snail, which, at the intimation of danger, draws itself further into its shell. Tell him, furthermore,

that he may count on a good round sum, if all is performed with skill and dexterity."

"That lies between him and me. I will take care of it, and shall look to you for the pay."

Just then some one knocked at the door. Both started, as guilty people will. "Go, Falkland, and open the door, or I will," said Corble.

He obeyed, though not without some misgivings. A lad of fourteen or fifteen put a sealed note into his hand, and without speaking, withdrew. The two had been sitting by the dim firelight, as if they did not care to look each other in the face. To enable him to read his note, Falkland was obliged to light a lamp.

"From a lady or a courtier," said Corble, "as one may know by the color of the ink. Which is it?"

"A lady—Mildred Dacres?"
"A bill-doux, then, I suppose?"
"Nothing of the kind," said Falkland, rather sharply.

The note contained only the following briefly worded request, or rather command:

"Come to me to-morrow morning at ten, without fail."

"It is getting late," said Corble. "It is time for me to go. Nine o'clock to-morrow evening is the hour?"
"You'll find me here then."

"I'll speak to you through the key hole, so that you may be sure who it is."

"Well thought of."

"And as I've already charged you, mind that your door is fast."

CHAPTER XV.
Soon after Falkland's departure the second time, the Jew, casting aside his coarse garb, which concealed a rich and becoming dress, joined the fair Abi and their equally fair and unexpected guest. Alice had already communicated to Abi all that she herself knew of what she supposed to be a plan for her abduction, which she now related to him.

"And have you any suspicion who was the employer of the ruffianly fellows?" he asked.

"I have," she replied. "His name, as I have reason to believe, is Falkland."

"You are right; there can be no doubt. I have had dealings with him."

"I have been thinking of my friends," said Alice, after a few moments' silence. "They will suffer much anxiety on my account, and I must let them know, as early as possible, what kind hands I have fallen into."

"I would fain relieve your anxiety to-night," said the Jew, "but the lad in my service is unfortunately absent, and it would be hardly prudent for me to convey intelligence of your welfare myself. Some one might be lurking near who would recognize me, which would be likely to lead to a still stronger suspicion as to your hiding place. As there will be explanations to make and directions to give, the message better be a written one, which, Asenath, our maid, shall carry to your friends early in the morning."

"And it must be written to-night," said Alice.

Early in the morning, as the Jew had promised, he gave Asenath the note, with the necessary directions where to carry it. But what she had left what was called the Jew's quarter she became bewildered, and lost her way. There were as yet few people stirring, but those of whom she inquired the way to the street she was in pursuit of, answered her only with gibes or a sneering laugh.

She was not aware that, during all this time, a man was following her. At last, when the street passengers began to multiply, and she, becoming still more perplexed, ventured once more to inquire the way, he stepped quickly forward.

"What place do you wish to find, my good woman?" said he.

"A house in Charles street, where dwells the widow Eliston," she replied.

"Fortunately," said he, "I live in a house near hers, and can show you the way. Follow me and you will soon be there."

(To be continued.)

CHANGE IN LEADING MEN.
The Lady Settled the Question as to Who Was the Cad.

They had been engaged for a whole week, and met at the same social function. After he had missed her for an hour he explored the conservatory, and was mean enough to listen to a conversation that she was having with a young man whom she had rejected that she might accept the cavalier.

"Believe me," the discarded one was saying, "I wish you every happiness. I thought all the time that you were too good for me, and I think that he will make you the best of husbands. It is everything to me that you are content. It will probably never come, but should you ever need a loyal friend send for me, wherever I may be."

"Pardon me for interrupting so happy an interchange of confidences," sneered the jealous claimant, who suddenly appeared in front of them, "but they are waiting for you to sing, and naturally wondered where you were hidden."

He led her away, but it was into the hall. "See here," he began, "it is high time that you and I understand each other. I forbid you running after your old flames, and particularly that cad you have just left. We're the same as married, and there was a ring in that chap's tone that I don't like and won't have."

"And here's a ring that I don't like and won't have." One swift movement and he was alone looking at the sparkling solitaire in his hand. She called at once on her "loyal friend" to see her home, and there is not the slightest chance that the real cad in the case will be among the wedding guests just after Easter.—Detroit Free Press.

George Wyndham, who is now Chief Secretary for Ireland in the British Cabinet, is a direct descendant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion at the close of the last century. Mr. Wyndham is one of the most celebrated orators in the House of Commons.

At the Paris Exposition Ontario as a province captured 263 awards, including five grand prizes for education. Ontario received the only first medal for education.

VENEZUELA IS WARNED.

State Department Makes a Vigorous Protest.

TO DEMAND APOLOGY.

Armored Cruiser New York Goes to Tangier to Enforce Payment of American Claims.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Venezuela may be called to account if that government insists on interfering with the consular officers of the United States. The state department made a vigorous protest to the Venezuelan government, through Minister Loumis, against further interference with American citizens.

The consular agent has been confined in prison by the Venezuelan government. Although not an American citizen, the government has determined to give Mr. Baiz the protection which should be accorded to a representative of the United States in a foreign country.

Mr. Baiz was born in St. Thomas and is a Danish citizen. The Venezuelan government issued an executive decree naming him as a United States consular officer, and consequently the state department holds he is entitled to protection.

It appears that Baiz is engaged in a commercial enterprise and became involved with the Venezuelan military by resisting an attempt to collect a forced loan from him.

This trouble occurred a month ago and Baiz was confined in prison for twenty-four hours, at the expiration of which he paid the money demanded of him. Minister Loumis entered a vigorous protest at the time, but it was ignored by Venezuela.

The American minister at Caracas has been instructed to demand of the Venezuelan government that the consular officer be released, and that the state department be satisfied that the Venezuelan government will respect the officers of this government a vigorous protest has been made.

To Demand an Apology.
The armored cruiser New York, in command of Rear-Admiral Rodgers, is rapidly nearing Gibraltar, with every prospect of reaching Tangier by the end of this week. The cruiser will take Consul General Gunther aboard, and convey him to Mazargan, where he will disembark and go overland to the Moorish capital. The New York will remain at Mazargan under his orders until some sort of a settlement of the claims of the United States is reached.

The claim of Mrs. Ezagui, who was murdered at Pex in June last, has been adjusted by the payment of \$5000. But there are other claims, equally meritorious, which have not been satisfactorily adjusted. Recently the state department, in consideration, all efforts on the part of Mr. Gunther, the consul general at Tangier, to adjust them having proved ineffective.

Under these circumstances a special mission, following in this respect the practice of both governments, seemed necessary. Instructions to this end were given to Mr. Gunther, as well as a further instruction to demand an apology for an apparent discourtesy on the part of the grand vicar and the minister of foreign affairs in attempting to defeat the purpose of the state department in dispatching a special mission to Morocco city.

McKINLEY TO GO WEST.
Cannot be Present at Opening of Buffalo Exposition—Launching of Battleship Ohio.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—President McKinley has thrown the Pan-American exposition over for the launching of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco. Though the former opens in Buffalo May 1, and the latter is scheduled for May 18, the present plans call for the President leaving Washington April 29, thus making it impossible for him to be in Buffalo.

The directors of the exposition wanted Mr. McKinley and his cabinet to be present on the opening day, but the officials of the Union Iron works, who built the Ohio, were disposed to hold him to a promise which he made two years ago, when the keel of the battleship was laid.

It is possible, however, that the President may touch a button in New Orleans or some other Southern point on his way west, which will turn on the lights at the Buffalo exposition and officially open it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
Four of the Largest Stores in Spring Lake, Mich., Destroyed.

Frederick, Md., March 19.—The Mountain City Milling company's large elevator in this city, containing 40,000 bushels of wheat and corn, was totally destroyed by fire early today. Loss \$55,000, partially insured. The plant of the Four Spoke & Bending works adjoining the elevator sustained damage to the extent of \$5000.

Spring Lake, Mich., March 19.—Spring Lake village was visited yesterday by the most destructive fire in its history. Four of the town's largest stores were burned to the ground and the loss entailed was about \$55,000. The fire originated in the drug store owned by Ormond W. McLean, on the south side of Main street, and rapidly spread eastward to Robert Dancy's hardware shop and westward through the hardware store of William H. McKinley, the harness shop owned by Mr. Anderson and the dry goods store of Mrs. McLean. All of the buildings named were burned to the ground.

CORNER IN PORK.
May Delivery Advances to \$16.35 per Barrel and Shorts Are Alarmed.

Chicago, Ill., March 19.—Pork for delivery in May soared to \$16.35 per barrel today, \$2.50 higher than the price at the beginning of the month and at the highest point since the Lipton squeeze. Shorts became alarmed by rumors that two influential operators had secured control of the market and they covered regardless of cost.

Short lines of May pork are said to aggregate 150,000 barrels. At present there are only 30,000 barrels of contract pork in stock and a good share of this is owned by a packer said to be in the deal to squeeze shorts. The option has two months to run, however.

"PEDLAR" PALMER IS BEATEN.
Chicago Boy Is World's Champion Bantamweight Fighter.

London, March 19.—Harry Harris of Chicago and "Pedlar" Palmer met in a fifteen-round match at the National Sporting club last night for the world's bantam championship, £200 a side and a purse of £250. Harris won on points.

REJECTED BY BOTHA.

Beer Commander Responds to the Peace Terms Offered Him by Lord Kitchener.

London, March 19.—4:07 p. m.—Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, has just informed the House of Commons that Gen. Botha has rejected the peace terms offered him.

Gen. Botha, Mr. Chamberlain said, had conveyed the information in a letter to Gen. Kitchener, in which he announced that he was not disposed to recommend the terms of peace Gen. Kitchener was instructed to offer him, to the cabinet consideration of his government. Gen. Botha added that his government and its chief officers entirely agreed with his view. Mr. Chamberlain added:

I propose to lay the papers connected with the negotiations on the table to-night.

Bruce Hamilton's Raid.
Mafoeng, Basutoland, Monday, March 18.—Gen. Bruce Hamilton's force, which is swooping over the southeast portion of Orange River Colony, has reached Wepener, where the troops found heavy stocks of grain and cattle. They carried away as much as possible, but to destroy 30,000 bags of grain. The houses at Wepener were found to be intact.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—The state of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the eye of the government of the United States probably will be for the first time fixed when a consul general is sent out to Pretoria to succeed Adolphus Hays, who has just returned to Washington on leave of absence, but without the purpose to go back to Pretoria. It is said that so far there has been absolutely no official declaration on that point.

MUTINY OF CONVICTS.
Prisoners Hold Guards as Hostages—Complain of the Quality of Food Furnished.

Leavenworth, Kas., March 19.—In the Kansas state penitentiary coal mine at Lansing 284 prisoners who went down into the mines Monday morning have mutinied and are holding fifteen guards as hostages. They refuse to let the guards come to the surface until Warden Tomlinson promises to give them better food. They threaten to kill the guards if their demands are not complied with. The mines are worked by the worst class of convicts and among those who have mutinied are twenty life prisoners.

Warden Tomlinson has refused to grant the demands.

Many complaints have been made by the prisoners because of the grade of the food furnished them, and to this dissatisfaction has been added allegations of mistreatment. No outbreak was attempted, however, until those who entered the mine in the morning refused to work unless their demands were granted. They killed the mines used in the mine and are living on this meat.

Serious trouble is apprehended if it becomes necessary to send deputies into the coal mine.

There was consternation this afternoon among the families of the guards held by the convicts.

All the penitentiary shops have been closed and the convicts are locked in their cells in order to have full control in readiness to handle the convicts should they attempt to rush from the mine.

FIGHT FOR MINERAL.
The Breitung-Kaufman Interests vs. Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company.

Marquette, Mich., March 19.—The case of the Negaunee Iron company, E. N. Breitung, Mary Kaufman, against the Iron Cliffs company, the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company, M. M. Duncan and William G. Mather, was called in the circuit court this morning. Testimony and depositions will be taken at this time and after a recess of a couple of weeks Judge Stone will hear the arguments of counsel.

The case is attracting attention in the lower part of the state by reason of the attempt to secure the legalization of the reorganization of the Pioneer Iron company by the enactment of House bill No. 249, a measure which, after a spectacular fight, has just been killed in the Senate, leaving the question of the legality of the reorganization with the Supreme court, before which Attorney-General Owen has instituted quo warranto proceedings with the purpose of deciding this point.

Large interests are involved, it being impossible even to approximate their extent in dollars and cents because the fight concerns mineral lands, the value of which is as yet a matter of conjecture. In all probability the lands, situated very favorably, are worth a mint of money.

The defendants, claiming to be the corporate successors of the Pioneer Iron company, by virtue of an old ninety-nine-year lease granted by Charles T. Harvey to that company, would mine ore from the lands of the complainants to be smelted in accordance with the terms of the lease. It is now about two years since they entered on the complainants' lands and they have been exploring continuously.

Not prepared to mining should they find ore and should the courts support their contentions.

The complainants deny all the allegations of the defendants, asserting that the Pioneer Iron company subsequently leased the ninety-nine-year lease, is long since dead, and that the defendants are mere intruders and trespassers on their lands. One of these claims and counterclaims the court must extract order.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.
Property Along the River Front Valued at \$300,000 Destroyed—Flames Fanned by Gale.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.—Flames fanned by a gale swept along the river front yesterday afternoon and at one time an area of about six blocks was a sea of flames and smoke. For a time it seemed that everything in the fire-covered district would be obliterated, but the effective work of the fire department saved most of the plants from total destruction. The loss will reach about \$300,000. Those sustaining the heaviest damages are:

Ames-Busch icehouses \$20,000
American Car and Foundry company's repair plant \$10,000
American Car and Foundry company's cars (thirty to forty) \$10,000
Great Tackle and Vinegar company \$5,000
Residence (eleven) 2,500
Not recorded (police) 2,000
Fifty carloads of coke 6,000
One hundred and twenty-five carloads of coal 7,500
Five thousand tons of ice 17,500
Fifteen cars, property of Lemp brewery 15,000
Forty-five cars of lumber 67,500
The burned district comprises two square blocks bounded by Zepp, Utah, First and Kosciuszko streets.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.
Scranton, Pa., March 19.—Fire today destroyed the carpet house of Williams & Maundy, and damaged the playhouse of the Scranton Supply & Machinery company and the Globe Warehouse company. A dry goods concern. Loss about \$75,000, fully insured.

FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Great Natural Fertility of the Soil in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

What Has Been Done by Premier Greenway, Himself a Leading Farmer.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of the Province of Manitoba, one of the foremost farmers of Western Canada, writes an excellent article to the press, from which the following extracts are made:

The writer came to Manitoba from Ontario in the autumn of 1878, and has ever since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. From the day, nearly twenty-two years ago, when he selected his homestead, he has had unbounded faith in the country as a place where farming can be successfully carried on, if pursued upon proper lines. There is a large number in this province who should rather be called "wheat growers" than farmers. On account of the facilities, natural advantages, and therefore cheapness with which wheat can be grown, no doubt many have done exceedingly well by raising wheat only; still, it is far from ideal farming. Not only will such a course, if persisted in, have the effect of causing the land to run out, as has been the experience of those who pursued the same plan in the wheat-producing prairie States to the south of us, but it is far from being the most profitable course to adopt.

This fact is already being demonstrated in Manitoba. Let the farms in this Western country be managed upon the lines which were successful in the Eastern provinces, and much more can be done here in a given time than was ever done in the East. The probabilities of failure are practically nil. Upon the farm there should be found horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, according to the ability of the farmer—with respect to his means and the extent of his holding. The wanton waste which has hitherto been practiced by many farmers, that of burning vast quantities of excellent fodder after threshing is done, should cease; it should all be used upon the farm and converted into the old, sensible kind of fertilizer manure, and afterwards be returned to the soil, so that what has been taken from it by the crop may be restored. Although admitting that the great natural fertility of the soil in Manitoba and the success that has attended the growing of wheat after wheat for years upon the same land have a tendency to make such a course as the one mentioned tempting, yet, if continued, wheat growing upon the same land year after year is undoubtedly a mistake.

The writer knows of no country that offers advantages so great to the agriculturist as does Manitoba. The various branches of farming can be carried on successfully, as twenty-two years of practical operations and observations of what others are doing have proven. To those desiring to make new homes for themselves, the low price of some of the best lands in the world (although rapidly advancing in price this year) offer still great opportunities. To all such the invitation is cordially given to "come and see." There need be no poor people here. There is land for all who choose to come, land upon which happy homes can be established, and from which ample resources can be gathered against old age. All that a man needs to achieve competence in this domain is common sense and industry. With these qualifications he is bound to succeed.

Particulars of these lands, and how to obtain them, may be had on application to any agent of the Dominion Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

Soldiers of the World to Meet.
A military tournament which will bring together members of the crack corps of the great powers will be held at Earl's court in the course of next summer, says a London newspaper. All the great nations have been asked to send some of their best soldiers to compete with those of other lands. France has already replied with a promise to send a brilliant contingent of officers and men to represent the French army. Replies are expected very shortly from other nations, so that it is certain that the United States will accept the invitation. A striking feature will be a series of realistic reproductions of actual warfare on a large scale, and as many war heroes as can be secured will be brought together.

A Simple Spring Tonic.
Now is the time to get the blood in good order, if you want a pretty red and white complexion this spring and summer. Here is an old-fashioned medicine. Mix flowers of sulphur with milk or water to the consistency of thin cream and (Mix with a wooden or china spoon, as sulphur blackens silver.) Take a teaspoonful night and morning two or three days in the week. It is best to mix only enough for the two doses at a time, especially if milk be used.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Have decided to sell more goods in 1901 than in any of the years past and have bought accordingly, in many things CAR LOTS instead of dray loads. You ought just to visit their store and warehouses which contain all the market affords. It pays to go 40 miles to trade with this firm, first, you can suit your own taste, next PRICES TELL THE QUALITY.

Our 3 cent Gingham is worth 3c and 10 cent Oil Cloth is the best in all colors. Those \$2.50 Men's Suits cant be beat and you cannot miss it because we let no firm beat us ON PRICES and on very many goods we give a better article for the same price. We are out for business and will not be undersold. Do not take anybody's word, but visit our stores and see for yourself and if you cannot come send for prices and samples. We do a large mail order business and we have yet to hear the first complaint.

Our Dry Goods Dept.

Contains the best assortment that money will buy. We mention a few lines that we are strong in—**Ladies Tailor-made Suits** that fit and have that Smart up-to-date look. We also take measurements and guarantee perfect fit in Suits, Skirts and Jackets and can save you from \$3 to \$10 over city prices besides the fit.

We have 25 doz. Shirt Waists

In wash goods in all the new styles—Try a mail order, naming size. Price from **25 cents to \$2.75.**

500 Styles in Silk, Satin and Wool Dress Goods, besides all the New bright up-to-date patterns in Percales, DIMITIES, Organdies, Lawns, Linens etc. Send a card for samples.

Corset and Waist Department.

W. B. Erect Form, Loomers straight front, Extra length for long waists, cut-away hips for stout ladies. Ferris waist.

30 styles in Silkolines, 25 styles in Cheviots for Boys Waists, 50 styles in Cheviots for Men's Waists. No end to Calico Styles. Embroideries and Laces were never so numerous. We have too many.

CARPET DEPT.

40 STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

HEMP AT 15c.
WILTON VELTET \$1.50.

Our Ribbon and Trimming Assortment is most complete and we have a special deal in wash Taffeta Ribbon. NO. 16 at 10c a yard, No. 14 at 15c a yard, No. 18 at 20c a yard. All colors and white. **Samples Free.**

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Contains all Shades in Kid and Fabric. Price from **10c to \$1.50.**

We have 25 pieces of Frontings, Allover Tuckings etc. from 15c to \$2 per yd. Besides all the things in Trimmings such as Gilt Buttons, Slides, Buckles, Braces, etc.

LET US HELP YOU



Select your Spring suit from this elegant new stock of Hart, Schaffner & Marx garments and we guarantee you will have the best-looking, best-wearing suit you ever wore. In workmanship and tailoring the H. S. & M. clothes are ahead of any others we ever saw. Here are all the new patterns. It is only a question of picking out the style most becoming to you.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX



GUARANTEED CLOTHING.

PAINT TALK.

If you want a good Job of Painting you must have good paint, BUT GOOD PAINT WILL NOT APPLY ITSELF. The best paint ever made will blister, peel, flake, chalk and give you all sorts of trouble if it is not properly used. The principal causes of trouble are as follows:

1st, Dampness—Moisture, 2nd, Bad Lumber, 3rd, Applying Paint too thick, 4th, Bad Oil etc., 5th, Bad Primer, 6th, Hurrying the Work, 7th, Bad Condition of Old Paint on old work, 8th, Poor Workmanship.

The first requisite for a good job is good paint, and we have it. The B. P. S. Paint is the best paint on the market. You can buy paint cheaper, but it will cost you much more in the long run, both in money and annoyance. We guarantee B. P. S. paint to be strictly pure Carbonate of Lead, Zinc and Raw Linseed Oil, and will give to anyone not satisfied with it enough material of his own selection to repaint his house free.

We can refer you to many satisfied customers who would use no other paint under any consideration.

On account of the great spreading and covering capacity of B. P. S. paint it will cost you no more to paint your house, than if you bought a paint 25 or 30c less a gallon, which would cover 25 per cent less surface.

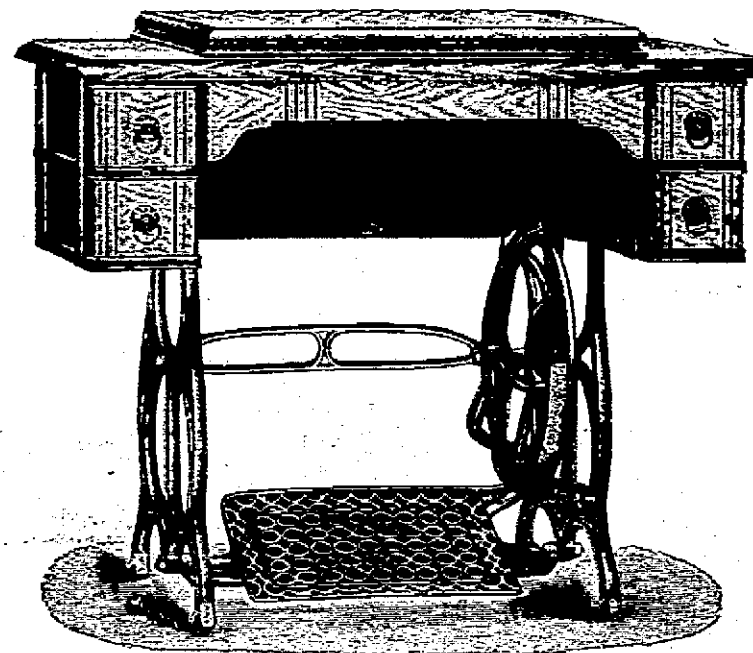
Before purchasing paint come in and let us explain more fully and give you estimates on your work.

We carry a full line of Wood Filler and finishing Varnishes of all kinds, at right prices and solicit your patronage.

Don't forget that we have the best assortment of Wall Paper in Grand Rapids, at the lowest prices.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

Hardware Department.



Sewing Machines

Warranted 5 years

\$10 to \$16.75.

Farm Machinery, Plows, Harrows, Corn Planters, Champion Mowers, Binders Hay Rakes, and Hay Carriers.

We have a Garload

of wonderful Steel Ranges—A stick of wood 7 inches in diameter and 24 inches in length will bake a whole sack of flour into bread. Each range has a patent wood saver. Dollars in your pocket if you live in town and buy wood, if you steal it, it saves putting it in the stove. Call and see this new device.

GROCERY DEPT.

A BARGAIN! A Dinner Set containing 100 pieces of Johnston's Semi-porcelain white ware, decorated with scroll work. **\$5.92.**

For anyone that is in need of Field Seeds such as Grass Seeds of all kinds, Oats, Peas etc. it will pay you to call on us. **Call on us for Green Vegetables.**

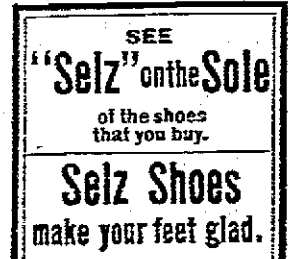
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Canned Goods and Breakfast Foods.



Just Unloaded

—a whole lot of cases of new shoes at your favorite shoe store. Every pair was selected with care. We think we know what you need and we have arranged to get it for you so it will cost you less money than you'd think.

There will be lots of "glad feet" in this town after you've looked at our shoes. One good look at the shoes and the prices, means that you will buy a pair.



There are Patents, Vici Enamels in any Style for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Children.

PRICES TELL QUALITY.

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY,

The Largest Distributers of Merchandise in Wood Co.

Supplement TO Grand Rapids Tribune

Grand Rapids, Wis., March 23, 1901.

Laughter is Food for the Body and Mind.

Laughter keeps the heart young. As a people we take life too seriously. We live with nerves at a tense strain too much of the time. We really wear ourselves out unnecessarily. We should learn to relax. We should be stronger in mind and body if we would look at the amusing side of things as well as at the more serious views. Laugh every time there is anything to laugh at. "A light heart lives long," is a saying of Shakespeare's. If we seek for them, we shall find many things to make our hearts lighter, and a light heart lightens our tasks. We are too apt to complain so much of one cloudy day, that we forget the three sunshiny ones. Laugh and others will laugh with you. You will be cheering those with whom you are as well as yourself. Be glad if the sun shines, or a flower blooms, or a bird sings. All through the day there are many funny little things to laugh at. A few people laugh at inopportune times and in inappropriate things. This is worse than not laughing at all. We must never laugh at what gives another pain. We must not take offense easily at the innocent, good-natured laughter of others. Laugh with them and there will be no sting. Keep sunshine in the heart and it will make bright one place in the great world. It will gladden many a heavy heart. It will make old age come on at a slower pace. It keeps wrinkles from the face. There is much in cultivating a habit of laughter and jollity. There is a homely saying, "As the monkey said to the bear, 'tis as easy to grin as to growl.'" As we are more nearly allied to the monkey than the bear, we should be careful to retain the valuable characteristics of our alleged ancestors.—Milwaukee Journal.

Companionship of Children.

The new district attorney for the city of New York, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, said of children: "When I am not working, there's nothing I'd rather do than spend the time with them, entering into their thoughts and watching the development of their minds. Children are wonderful beings!"

Commenting upon this, the New York World adds: "The czar of all the Russias made it a point to spend three hours a day with his children. Thomas Jefferson's happiest hours were spent in working and playing with his children and grandchildren. Charles Dickens found his best recreation in the same way. Abraham Lincoln soothed the anxieties of war days by romping with his boys in the White House. And New England's grand old man, Edward Everett Hale, has kept young in spite of a long life of hard public labor by cultivating the society of his children and their children. Wherever, indeed, you find a truly wise father you will discover him taking and giving benefits in loving, studying and appreciating his children."

Keeping close to the children is not only a fatherly duty but it is a valuable privilege to the busy man. Not all of the responsibility for the rearing of the little ones rests upon the mother, although it is true the burden is usually shifted to her shoulders. But the father can at least set a good example to his little ones and when seeking rest from the care of his business he can aid in their training, and at the same time obtain profitable relaxation for himself.

The man who, seeing so much insincerity in the world, has become a pessimist will be brought back to his moorings by cultivating the society of little children. There he will find sincerity; there he will find friendship; there he will find truth. And it is not too much to say that no man is so well educated that he cannot learn from little children something that will improve his mind; no man is so good that he cannot obtain from little children something that will make him better. The good father should be a companion to his children, not only in order that he may assist in their training but also that he himself may be benefited by the association.—The Commoner.

The New Northern Wisconsin.

Not so many years ago Northern Wisconsin was only known as a vast lumber camp. In this region the choppers and sawyers of the day rapidly turned the tall pine into building material. Then came the development of the mining industry and as time sped on manufacturers and farmers turned their eyes to the New North. They saw many opportunities for getting rich with the aid of the fine soil, the varieties of trees, iron ore, clay, kaolin and marl and now the busy hum of machinery in the shop and the work of the reaper on the farm plainly indicates prosperity. Although this country is rapidly settling, there are still plenty of opportunities, as land is cheap and can be purchased on easy terms. Transportation facilities are of the very best for

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. as its name indicates, runs through the very center of the state, thus offering unexcelled facilities for the markets of the world. Interesting booklets and maps can be obtained by addressing

W. H. KILLEN, Land and Industrial Commissioner, BURTON JOHNSON, Gen. Freight Agt., or JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass Agent, Colby and Abbot building, Milwaukee, Ws.

A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head" writes C. D. Isbill of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Sault Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 50 cents at Johnson Hill & Co. and John E. Daly.

—Dr. Chas. Pomainville, Dentist, Office over J. A. Cohen's store, Grand Rapids, Wis. Telephone 216.

The Farmer His Own Friend.

"Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in Success" for February, says: "The prediction of Mr. Edison, in 'Success,' that electricity will come to the rescue of the farmer, during the next fifty years, is likely to prove true—but not in the way of heavy machinery. It will come about, in my opinion, through the use of electricity in transportation, mining and manufacturing. It is just a trifle improbable that anything will ever be invented to take the place, for instance, of a team of horses for farm work. Automobiles run smoothly on a level road, but not in mud."

But electric railways are going out into the country, radiating from every town and city in America. Every one of these benefits the farmer. City people move out, build houses, beautiful grounds, and come into healthful contact with Mother Nature. The farmer, not to be behind, brightens up his own place a bit, uses the trolley himself, enlarges his horizon—and his mark.

So, too, works every other invention of the electrician of Edison's class. Every electrical ore crusher put in operation means more work, more villages, more men to feed. Every improvement in electrical power means more factories.

The farmer is not slow to see these advantages. The American farmer is a business man, keen and alert to grasp situations. Go where you will, you find him better informed than his city neighbor on prices current, trade developments, and supply and demand. He may not know the details of the coming-out party of Miss Sugarloaf, or the latest bit of club scandal; but he subscribes for papers and magazines that help him to get solid and timely information, and he generally profits by what he reads. Unlike the poor creature whom the great French painter and our distinguished poet depicted, on canvas and in verse, the American farmer is a gentleman quite capable of taking care of himself and of showing to the world that he is not in the Millet, but in the Edisonian class.

—For fine dental work, go to Dr. D. A. Telfer, dental office over Wood County National Bank, Grand Rapids. Will be out of town every Monday and Tuesday.

—Dr. J. C. Conniff, Dentist. Office over the Centralia Drug Co.'s store in Daily block, Centralia, Wis. Telephone 182.

Cremation in Favor.

The practice of cremating the dead is said to be growing in Milwaukee. The greatest number are Americans and generally are males.

In the disposition of the ashes there are some features which are interesting. Last year fifty-three bodies were cremated and in sixteen of these cases the families retained the ashes in their homes, fourteen were buried at Forest Home, nine were buried in other cemeteries, six were placed in safety deposit vaults, five were sent to other cities, two were left in the vaults at the cemetery to be called for, and one was "scattered in the garden at home," according to the record. The record for this year shows that in one instance the ashes were "scattered on Lake Michigan," and another that they were "scattered to the winds." The authorities at the cemetery will inter or remove, according to the directions of relatives, the ashes of those who have been cremated, but will not dispose of them at the cemetery by scattering them or in any other way by interment.

After cremation the ashes are collected either in a tin box, a bronze box or an urn, as is desired, and this is sealed with the seal of the cemetery, the name of the person having first been inserted in the urn and it is again placed on the outside. These urns are either interred at the cemetery or delivered according to the wishes of the relatives, every precaution being taken, however, to see that the desires of the family or friends of the person cremated have been carried out. The same care and respect is shown in every detail of the work that is shown in the interment of bodies and nothing is done to injure the susceptibilities of the most delicate.

It is recognized that the number of bodies cremated might be much larger, if an effort was made to that end, but this is carefully avoided. It must be sought voluntarily by the people interested and has been in every instance.—Milwaukee News.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

John E. Daly, Johnson & Hill Co.

A Most Liberal Offer.

All our former readers should take advantage of the unprecedented clubbing offer we this year make, which includes with this paper The Wisconsin Farmer, its special Farmers' Institute Editions and the Poultry Farmer. These three publications are the best of their class and should in every farm home. To them we add, for local, county and general news, our own paper, and make the price of the four one year only \$1.75. Never before was so much superior reading matter offered for so small an amount of money. The three papers named, which we club with our own, are well known throughout the west and commend themselves to the reader's favorable attention upon mere mention. The Wisconsin Farmer is the great agricultural and live stock paper of the state; the Poultry Farmer is the most practical poultry paper for the farmer, while the Special Farmers' Institute Editions are the most practical publications for the promotion of good farming ever published. Take advantage of this great offer, as it will hold good for a short time only. Samples of these papers may be examined by calling at this office.

To the Deaf.

A rich lady cured of her deafness and noises in the head by Dr. Nicholson's artificial ear drums, gave \$10,000 to his institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the ear drums may have them free. Address No. 13,884, The Nicholson Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue, New York.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in this
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE CRITERION.

The best illustrated monthly magazine of the kind published. Its pages are filled by a brilliant array of writers and artists. Its authoritative and independent reviews of books, plays, music and art, its clever stories, strong special articles, humor and verse, with fine illustrations, make it a necessity in every intelligent home. The very low subscription price—\$1.00 per year—puts it within the reach of all. Reliable agents wanted in every town. Extraordinary inducements. Write for particulars. A trial subscription will prove it.

Write today for sample copy.
CRITERION PUBLICATION CO.,
Subscription Department,
41 East 21st St., N. Y. City.

WANT COLUMN.

Advertisements in this column cost 5 cents per line per insertion. No ad taken less than 100

FOR SALE—Windmill complete with pump and attachments. Apply to the John Arpin Lumber Company.

FOR RENT—Office, one on east and one on west side, inquire of Pomainville, the dentist, over Cohen's store.

FOR SALE—A gasoline engine. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Upright Kimball Piano, good as new. Inquire at 65 F St., Crownwell, first house back of U. S. Express Office.

Farming a Business.

Farming is a trade that takes longer to learn than any other. How many times one hears the question asked about some stranger? "What is his business?" "Is he a tradesman?" and invariably the reply will be: "No, just a farmer," as much as to say, anybody can plow and plant and sow and reap. And almost any one can to a certain extent. But quite often the most common work of the farmer is done in a way that causes almost total loss of his time, his team, and perhaps other help, all because he knew no other way in which to do it. Perhaps he may get moderate returns for his labor in some particular case, and not be aware that it is not the best that could have been obtained if his work had been systematic and thorough. In a great many instances the returns would have been one-fourth or one-half greater. I remember when I was quite young, asking different tradesmen how long it took them to learn their trade. The answer would range from one to five years. If the same length of time were devoted to the study of farming, we should have more proficient farmers. There are those who have lived and worked on a farm all their lives, and yet at the age of 30 or 40 they do not know how to farm so as to obtain remunerative results. There is no place where it pays better to have all things done at the proper time than on the farm. The failure of the crops, the unprofitability of the soil, the condition of the stock and an almost endless number of leaks on the farm are traceable to the lack of knowledge of the farmer. He has not learned the trade of farming. Consequently a portion of his labor and expenditures are thrown away.—Prairie Farmer.

Stationery for Farmers.

As the years go by it is pleasing to note that farmers write letters on printed letter heads and have their cards on their envelopes. It was once thought that no one could do this unless he was engaged in the production of some specialty or breeding some pure blood farm stock. No one believes that now. Let the farm be named and then give that, with the name of the owner and his postoffice address, and the business is done. The cost of printing is trifling in comparison with its benefits.

Curious and striking is the new electrical vacuum experiment of E. Ruhmer. The air is pumped from a glass tube about 3 feet long and 1½ inches wide until a discharge from a 12-inch induction coil just forms a spark of 6 inches through the air in preference to the tube. On passing a street current of 110 volts, broken by a Weynelt interrupter, a thick red stripe extends throughout the length of the tube. When the current is reduced by suitable resistances, the stripe breaking up in glowing patches, and if the tube is held upright, with the anode uppermost, the patches group themselves into a spiral, which slowly turns around its axis, making a revolution in about 7 seconds. The wave line of rotation appears to descend. The tube is usually about an inch in diameter and left-handed, but is sometimes smaller and is then right-handed, the pitch varying with current and rate of interruption.

Different newspapers about the state both democratic and republican, are beginning to awaken to the fact that the primary election law may have some objectionable features about it. It has taken some of them a long time to find this out, but they are gradually tumbling and it is hardly any wonder if they have taken the trouble to read the law as it is proposed to pass it. Any one who has taken any interest in politics during the last few years knows that it is impossible to get out a corporal's guard at a caucus even under the present laws, and the more red tape there is the fewer representative business men there will be in attendance. It is to be hoped that future legislation will simplify the caucus laws instead of making them more complicated.

SENT FREE.

So sure are we that the locating of a few of our Electric Belts will develop into numerous sales of our belts and appliances, that we are willing to send one free to any sufferer from the following diseases: Cold extremities, Crystocele, female weakness, kidney complaint, leucorrhea, liver complaint, paralysis, lost vitality, nervous debility, self abuse, worn-out women, sciatica, weak and nervous women, irregular menstruation, impotency, rheumatism, diminutive shrunk and undeveloped sexual organs, and catarrh.
Address: for illustrated circular, etc., Sanitarium City Electrical Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

GET Painting,

A practical knowledge of SIGN and HOUSE gold and silver lettering, bronzing, carriage and landscape painting, kalsomining, mixing colors, contracting, etc., from our Painter's Book. Our book of 25 years' experience in sign and house painting is so explicit that even boys can teach themselves the painter's trade in a short time. Twenty-five illustrated alphabets are included in our book. Address Val. Schreier Sign Works, Milwaukee, Wis.

CHAS. L. PETTIS & CO.

CASH

Produce Buyers

Dressed Poultry,
Game, Furs, Eggs, and Butter.

204 DUANE ST.,
NEW YORK.

WRITE FOR OUR PRESENT

PAYING PRICES

**REVIVO**
RESTORES VITALITY
Made a
Well Man
of Me.
THE GREAT
FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all other remedies fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unites one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail \$1.00 per package, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 16-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale at Church's drug store.

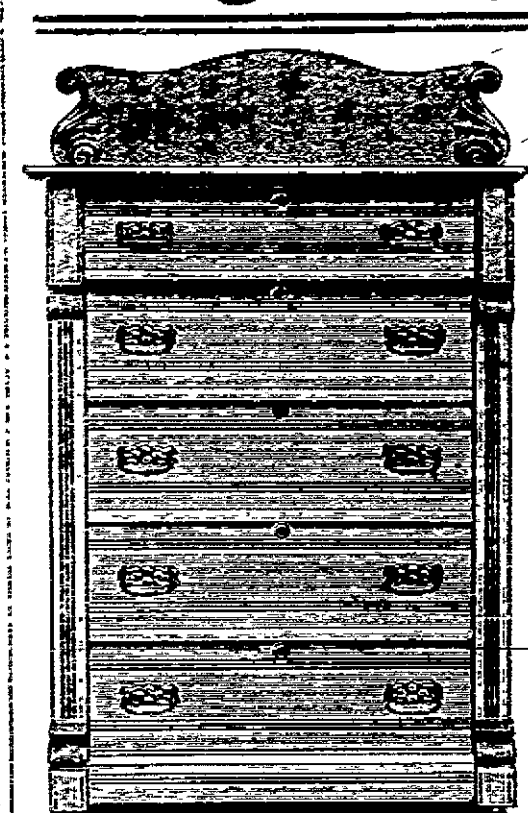
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Best in the market at
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Delivered Anywhere.
Telephone 51.
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& Conway.**
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.
LAW, LOANS AND
...COLLECTIONS.
We have \$20,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest.

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Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

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Opp. U. S. Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Giving Away Chiffoniers!



For almost nothing. Here you have an Oak Chiffonier, finely polished and a piece of furniture that anybody can be proud of. I am selling these for just about what the lumber would cost that they are built of. For a short time you can buy them at

\$5.50.

MEETING YOUR FURNITURE NEEDS

In a satisfactory, economical way is what gives you confidence in any furniture stock. If you feel that the right price is given you—that the article you select is reliable, then the purchase proves a satisfying one, and you go again with pleasure. The kind of assurance you get here as to quality is a guarantee that protects—that comes to us direct from makers. The kind of prices you get are the lowest that can accompany standard goods, and the kind that bring shrewd buyers to this store for all the furniture needs. It will pay you to consult prices.

Bedroom Suits from \$12.50 up.
Lounges and Couches from \$5.50 up.
Center and Extension tables \$1 up.

Everything in the line of Furniture has been reduced. We want to sell you your furniture and make a small profit. Call and see our large line, it is the largest in Grand Rapids.

M. A. BOGOGGER,
Embalmer and Funeral Director.

Greene's Liniment
contains every healing quality of any liniment, and is besides a wonderful antiseptic dressing, which no other liniment claims to be.
Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Open Wounds, Inflammation and Swellings succumb to its use.
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
GREENE'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT CO. Chicago, Dec. 15, 1899.
Gentlemen:—I wish to congratulate you on having produced, at a marketable price, a liniment which in all cases comes up to the merits claimed for it. In my family it has been used as an external remedy for cuts, sprains, bruises, abrasions and neuralgia pains, with perfectly satisfactory results. I most heartily recommend it and cheerfully lend my name to be used as an unqualified endorser of its good qualities.
Yours respectfully,
G. F. MOORE, Trav. Auditor, C. & A. R. R.
J. W. GREENE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Liniment and find that it will do all that is claimed for it. I consider it an invaluable remedy for a traveling stable or stock farm. Your truly,
J. H. HAWEE, M. V. D., with Splan & Newgass, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Prepared only by J. W. GREENE & CO., Laboratory 505 Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.

N. J. BOUCHER, WEST GRAND RAPIDS.
MANUFACTURER OF
STRICTLY HAND-MADE HARNESSES.
Collars, whips, blankets, fly nets, robes, etc.

SLATTERY

How About That Spring Suit
I AM in the market to get your trade, and in order to get it I am prepared to give you good fits and the best goods that money can buy.
PERFECT FITS My Specialty.
You may as well dress in a manner that will be an honor to yourself and family as to go around looking like a dummy in front of a ready made clothing store.
Do not wait until spring opens, before you order your suit. The new materials are here and a selection can be made now.
EAST SIDE OPPOSITE WITTER HOUSE.
Slattery,
The Tailor.

HARRISON'S LIFE ENDED.

Ex-President Expires at His Indianapolis Home.

ILLUSTRIOUS CAREER.

Cold Recently Contracted was the Primary Cause of the Statesman's Death.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—With out passing out of the unconscious state in which he had lain for hours, Gen. Benjamin Harrison breathed his last at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The death scene was an affecting one, but signs of the deep grief felt by all at the passing of the distinguished statesman were restrained, and it was not until Dr. Jameson had silently given the signal



THE LATE GEN. HARRISON.

that the end had come that there was a full giving way to tears. Mrs. Harrison bore up bravely and in the face of the final dissolution that the strain of the week's illness told. She then sank exhausted into the arms of a friend. The little daughter, Elizabeth, stood silently holding to her mother's hand and looking from the face her mother to the pallid countenance of her dying father.

Unconscious to the End.

Dr. Jameson, in speaking of the final hours of Gen. Harrison's illness, said last night:

"The final hours were marked with no decided change from the condition of the whole day. At no time in the day had his mind been at all clear. I think I might say the unconscious state began last night and continued clear through to the hour of his death, only growing more profound all the time. The situation was marked by no particular change. He gradually grew weaker, his breathing was more labored and more rapid. It was just a gradual sinking away. The end came peacefully, without a movement of any kind. It was, in truth, difficult to tell just the exact moment when life was extinct."

Words Spoken in Delirium.

Though no words came from the lips of Gen. Harrison in his last hours, the trend of his thoughts and the interests and convictions of his latest years were very marked in the partially incoherent but striking things he said during his time of delirium before his strength failed so that his lips could no longer move.

His mind wandered sometimes to the stirring scenes through which he had passed and to incidents of his life as President of the country. But more than all these things he was occupied with the Boer war, the struggle of the little nation in South Africa, for as he thought, his rights against the great encroaching empire.

"Training," he said, is a word that was frequently on his lips as he rambled on, and "strange" and "outrage" were other words he used. The voice was weak and trembling, the sentences were disconnected, but the meaning and the spirit of the man were unmistakable.

Life in State Saturday.

Officials of the state of Indiana met today at the statehouse with former Attorney-General W. H. Miller and Daniel H. Ransdell, lieutenant-governors of the Senate, representing the people of the state, and made arrangements in detail for the funeral of Gen. Harrison. The general plan agreed on was that the body should lie in state at the statehouse Saturday. Funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. M. H. McMeekin, of the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It was decided, on Mrs. Harrison's request, that there should not be a military display on Sunday. On Saturday, however, the military organizations will take part in the ceremonies.

McKinley's Message.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—A message from President McKinley reached the home of the late President Benjamin Harrison, in North Delaware street, today. It was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 14, 1901.—Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.: The death of Gen. Harrison the country has lost a distinguished statesman, a devoted patriot and an exemplary citizen. The people of the nation sympathize with you. You have the beautiful sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself in this hour of overwhelming sorrow in your home.

No sooner was the news of the death of ex-President Harrison flashed to the world than the messages of sympathy which had been pouring in for several days changed to messages of sympathy and condolence. Many were of such an intimate personal nature that Mrs. Harrison felt they should not be given to the public.

Besides messages from former President Cleveland, twice the rival of Gen. Harrison for the presidency, words of sympathy came from Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan and Justice McKenna of the Supreme court, and all the remaining members of Gen. Harrison's cabinet.

John W. Wamaker, who served as postmaster-general, telegraphed that he will be here to attend the funeral, and it is expected a number of cabinet officers will come.

Among other men of prominence from whom messages were received were former Senator Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, Murat Halsted and William McAdoo, assistant secretary of the navy under President Cleveland, and from Whitlaw Reid, who was the nominee for vice-president on the ticket in 1892, with Gen. Harrison.

The Place of Burial.

The Harrison lot in Crown Hill cemetery, where the late President's first wife is buried, is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful spots in the whole cemetery. It is situated on one of the gently-sloping knolls for which Crown Hill is famous. Around the base of the knoll a shaded driveway winds in its course through the city of the dead. The Harrison monument faces east, fifty feet from the driveway. Near the monument stands a tree which shades the grave of her who once was first lady in the land.

BODY IS LAID TO REST.

Remains of Mr. Harrison Interred in Crown Hill Cemetery.

MANY PEOPLE PRESENT.

President McKinley Among the Mourners—Panegyric on the Dead Statesman.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—In the presence of fully 15,000 of his fellow citizens the remains of Benjamin Harrison were yesterday afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery. Close by the grave were the members of the family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction, and the more intimate friends of Gen. Harrison. It is estimated that any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifestations of respect. The tributes came from all alike, from those of his own political faith and from those who differed with him; from men who had been his lifelong friends, and from those who knew him merely by sight and to whom he never spoke. It came from women and children, from artists and poets, from all conditions and kinds of people.

Brief Services in the House.

At the Harrison home, before the remains were taken to the First Presbyterian church, where the principal service was held, there were brief exercises for the members of the family and more immediate friends of Gen. Harrison. Possibly 150 persons were present.

President McKinley, accompanied by Gov. Durbin, called about 1 o'clock, shortly after came the members of the cabinet of Harrison when he was President and others continually arrived until the short services were over. Dr. Haines read a short passage from the scriptures and made a few remarks touching the life and character of the late President. Dr. Haines of St. Louis. After a brief prayer by Dr. Haines the services were over.

Word was sent to Mrs. Harrison that the time had come for the body to be moved to the church, and she at once made her way to the parlor.

The honorary pallbearers, who were Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, John Wamaker of Philadelphia, W. H. Miller of Indianapolis, and Noble of St. Louis, Charles Foster of Fostoria, O.; Gen. Lew Wallace of Indianapolis, Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, and William A. Woods of Indianapolis, came down the walk leading to the church at 1 o'clock. After them came the active pallbearers bearing the casket.

As soon as the hearse had moved from the front of the house the carriages came up rapidly and the family and visitors entered them. Behind the casket came Mrs. Harrison with her brother, Lieut.-Colonel and Parker of the First and the Elizabeth Harrison. Then came Secretary Tibbitt and Mrs. Tibbitt, then Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Russell Harrison and Mrs. Russell Harrison, then the other relatives of the dead ex-President. Directly behind the family came President McKinley and Gov. Durbin, and following them the friends of the family. Twelve mounted policemen led the way and cleared the streets.

Two hours before the time set for the services the people had begun to gather about the church, and by the time the funeral procession arrived there was a solid mass of humanity stretching a block away on every sidewalk.

While the carriages were discharging their occupants at the door of the church the wild clanging of a fire engine gone was heard, and down the street at top speed came dashing a fire truck. Its way lay through the crowd beyond where the police lines were formed, and for a brief space it seemed as though some accidents must result. The people made wild rushes in every direction to escape the threatened danger and the driver of the truck handling his horses skillfully, at last brought them to a halt. President McKinley was half way between the sidewalk and the church when the confusion attracted his attention, and he stopped short with an expression of anxiety on his face until the truck had passed and the danger had been resumed his walk into the church.

Fresh Flowers Surround Casket.

At 2:20 the florist, with his men, came in, bearing many of the large floral pieces which had been around the casket in the statehouse. Most of the flowers had been renewed, and looked brighter and handsomer than before. President McKinley's last wish of golden rods and white lilies was probably the most beautiful, but for all that it was one of the handsomest pieces present. There were baskets of roses of crimson, of yellow, and of white; there were violets, orchids, calla lilies, lilies of the valley, and a host of other flowers. The result was that there was no longer space on the floor for them, and many wreaths were hung over the sides of pews.

The florist had scarcely completed his work when the front doors were opened and the funeral procession came up the north center aisle, filing into the seats at the side. The ushers, forming in column near the door, came up the south aisle, acting as an escort to the President's company.

When all had taken their seats Mr. Haines advanced to the front of the pulpit platform and, reading his left hand upon the large book, opened the service by saying:

Relatives Enter the Pews.

Following the casket were Lieutenant-Commander Parker and Mrs. Harrison. They occupied the second pew from the front to the left of the north center aisle, corresponding to that of the President. When all had taken their seats Mr. Haines advanced to the front of the pulpit platform and, reading his left hand upon the large book, opened the service by saying:

He that believeth in me, though he be dead, yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

Mr. Haines then read from I Corinthians, xv., 37-38, inclusive, after which Mr. Haines offered prayer. The choir then sang the hymn, "Rock of Ages." This was Gen. Harrison's favorite hymn.

Pastor Pays a Final Tribute.

Following the hymn, Dr. Haines read portions of Scripture from the 14th chapter of St. John and the 1st chapter of Romans, reading Dr. Haines then offered the funeral address. He began with words of consolation for the family and friends of the dead man, and quoted from the Bible the words which give hope to those bereaved. Speaking of the departed statesman, Dr. Haines said:

We are all mourners here today. This is no gathering of strangers offering a perfunctory tribute of grief. Some of us are companions of the departed statesman, and some of us, whether from distant cities and states or from this, his own commonwealth

and home city, are friends and neighbors who hold him in deepest personal esteem and honor. The story of his life, so strenuous in its endeavor, so high in its ideals, so persistent in its loyalty to country and to God, is a rich heritage. We will not be ashamed to open that page in our nation's annals, where his name has a foremost place.

After the address Dr. Haines offered prayer. The services were closed with a baritone solo, "Hark! Hark! My Soul," rendered by Edward Nell, the entire choir joining in the chorus. The service was a most impressive one.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the line of relatives and friends came up the graveled path to the tomb. The silence of evening had come, there was hardly a sound in the air. On the arm of Lieutenant-Commander Parker, Mrs. Harrison took her place at the head of the coffin, which had been borne to the side of the grave. Through the heavy mourning veil which she wore there were visible marked signs of the grief through which she had passed. Her lips trembled continually, and it was evident that she kept her emotion under control by the greatest effort.

Near her on the left stood the general's son, Russell B. Harrison, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. Col. Harrison kept his eyes fixed upon the casket, never turning them away from it during the service. Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee were composed, but now and then a little storm of emotion would shake them and their faces would be buried in their handkerchiefs. The brothers of Gen. Harrison, John Scott Harrison and Carter B. Harrison, stood close together, old men, with faces that revealed how deeply they felt their loss. Mrs. Newcomer and Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Morris were together at the side of the grave. The other relatives stood in the left and slightly below them in the circle which was formed for the service of burial.

Nation's Executive Shows Grief.

President McKinley came to the grave with Mrs. Durbin and stood with her during the brief service. When the prayer was offered the President was seemingly deep in thought and remained so with bowed head until the final word had been said. He stood with bared head immediately beside the stone monument of the Harrison family, and once, when the weariness of the day had touched him, seemingly he leaned against the stone monument. The air had become chilly and the wind began to blow cold, but while some others around the grave barely raised their hats the President kept his in his hands throughout the service.

Fifty yards from the circle of mourners and from the tomb were thousands who heard and watched the ceremony. Long ropes were stretched to give free access to the grave to the family and friends and to keep back the throngs. The burial service was simple and brief. Rev. Mr. Haines read the short committal and burial service, and Rev. Mr. Haines followed with a prayer. The silence was so deep that the words of the speakers hardly seemed to be heard. The elevation on which the family and friends stood.

Coffin Lowered Into the Earth.

When the last word had been said and the service was over, the attendants lowered the coffin to its place. To the last it bore the wreath from Mrs. Harrison and the bouquet of lilies of the valley from little Elizabeth. On the coffin was placed a heavy walnut protecting cover, and the funeral roof of the tomb was lowered and closed.

The last resting place of ex-President Harrison is a tomb five feet deep, encased in granite four inches thick and covered with a granite top of the same material. The interior of the tomb is the simple inscription, "Benjamin Harrison, 1832-1901." The interior of the tomb was decorated with ferns so profusely that no sign of earth or stone was visible. Dozens of exquisitely beautiful floral tributes were placed on the tomb and on the ground close by.

After the people had left cars of earth were unloaded at the graveside and throned filled and flowers placed over all. As the people slowly left the cemetery the national salute came to their ears, and by the time the last gun was fired the night was down and the grave alone.

BOTH TO GET OUT.

Probable Solution of the Difficulty Between Russians and British at Tien Tsin.

London, March 18.—5:40 p. m.—On the large official authority the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the difficulty at Tien Tsin between the Russians and British over the construction of a railroad siding in territory claimed by both nations will probably be solved by the withdrawal of both the British and Russian troops from the ground in dispute.

London, March 18.—There is a disposition here to think too much had been made of the Anglo-Russian conflict at Tien Tsin, and a more correct view of the affair is taken today. This is shown by the statement contained in Dr. Morrison's dispatch from Peking yesterday to the London Times, which is taken to mean that the continued efforts of the interested powers are having the effect of carrying St. Petersburg to check any tendency to undue aggressiveness on the part of Russian representatives in China.

The officials of the British foreign office have not yet received official information of Russia's alleged backdown in regard to Manchuria, Turkestan and Mongolia and inquiries on the subject are now being made at St. Petersburg and Peking. The British foreign office is not related to its efforts to secure a more satisfactory settlement of the interests of Russia, but the officials deprecate the British press agitation on the subject. On all sides it is officially and otherwise said that Great Britain has not the slightest intention of resorting to hostilities against Russia, whatever may be the outcome of the present negotiations.

Berlin, March 18.—A dispatch received here from Swatow says that on the demand of the German consul at Swatow the British consul at Hsin Nin See (Hankow) will be dismissed on account of his anti-Christian attitude and his dilatoriness in dealing with German claims. Two Chinese participants in the anti-German riots have been beheaded at Hsin Nin See.

Peking, March 18.—The railroad between Peking and Chian-Sing-On was opened Saturday in the presence of French and Belgian ministers. There was a review of the troops as a feature of the celebration.

Tien Tsin, March 18.—1 p. m.—The Anglo-Russian dispute is unchanged. The French troops are quiet. Over forty arrests have been made.

London, March 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing today of United States Minister Conger. The condition of Li Hung Chang has improved.

TWO HURLEY MINES ARE SOLD

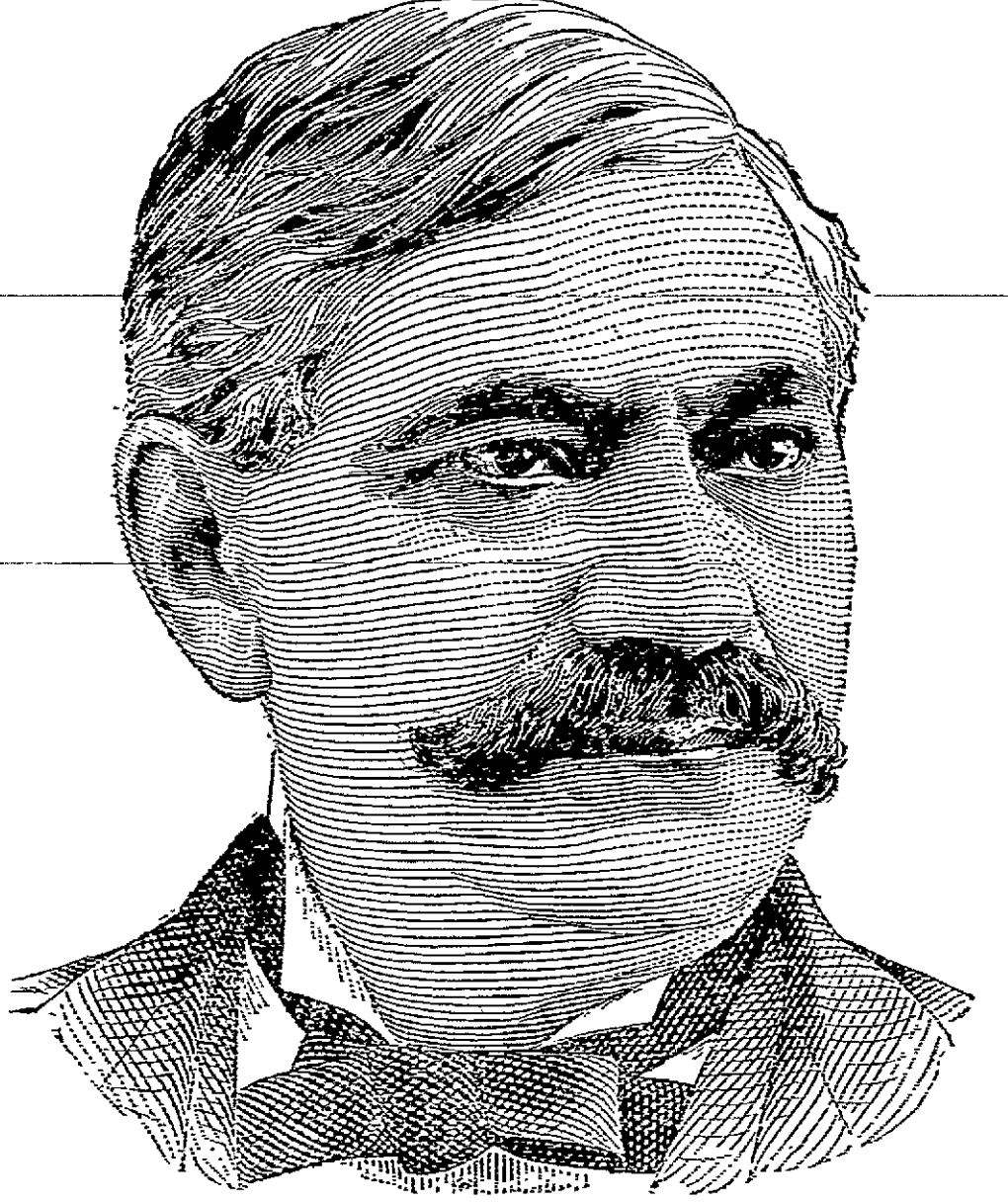
Carey and Superior Properties Disposed of to Cleveland Firm.

Ironwood, Mich., March 18.—The Odanah Mining company, which owned the Carey and Superior mines, has sold the Carey and Superior mines to the Cleveland Mining and Smelting Co. of Cleveland. It is said that between \$300,000 and \$500,000 was paid for the property.

CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PERUNA A HIGH ENDORSEMENT.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lived, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing. Yours truly

"DAVID MEEKISON."

Many people can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. A little hoarseness, a slight cough, a cold in the head, or a trifling derangement of the digestive organs, do not much disturb the average person in his business. But this is not true of the public speaker or stage artist. His voice must always be clear,

lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed. Hence the popularity of Peruna among the leading actors and actresses of this country.

They have come to regard Peruna as indispensable to their success. Their profession is so exacting that it requires perfect health in every particular. They regard Peruna as their friend and safeguard. Many letters are received from this class of people. Miss Carrie Thomas, in speaking of Peruna, says: "I have used Peruna with splendid results. Would not be without it. No money would hire me to have a settled cold or chronic cough, or hoarseness. Catarrh is the most dreadful thing that could happen to one of my profession. Peruna is my shield and protector against this most undesirable disease."—Carrie Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. His voice must always be clear,

WINCHESTER
"NEW RIVAL"
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and power; shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

How Denmark Helps Her Farmers.

There are twelve agricultural schools and a royal agricultural college in Denmark, says a writer in the London Express. The state has also provided ten expert specialists to give personal advice to all who may ask on various subjects, such as diseases of crops, agricultural machinery, breeding of stock, etc. Besides these there are two directors of field experiments and an agricultural commissioner in London and a veterinary commissioner in Hamburg. The total annual grant from the state paid in salaries being \$250,000. There are also twenty-seven experts appointed by various agricultural societies who are partly paid by the state.

If Coffee Poisons You.

ruins your digestion, makes you nervous and salivary complexioned, keeps you awake nights and acts against your system generally, try Grain-O. The new food drink. It is made of pure selected grain and is healthful, nourishing and appetizing. It has none of the bad effects of coffee, yet it is just as pleasant to the taste, and when properly prepared can't be told from the finest coffee. Costs about 14¢ as much. It is a healthful table drink for the children and adults. Ask your grocer for Grain-O. 15 and 25c.

Colossal Ferry Bridge.

A colossal ferry bridge is to be erected over the river Tyne at the harbor mouth, connecting North with South Shields. The suspension bridge will be erected at a height of 250 feet and will have a clear span of 640 feet, so that even the largest vessels may be able to pass up and down the river with facility. From the bridge will depend a platform, suspended upon cables, which will have accommodation for trams, horses, vehicles and 200 passengers.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Japan still has coins made of iron. They may be defined as the metallic thinplasters of the realm.

—In this country about 12,000 persons are engaged making lamp chimneys.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
RISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS
Bosch's Cough Syrup, Tasteless Food, Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....75

Grand Rapids, Wis., March 23, 1901.

PORT EDWARDS.

Passing Away of the Oldest Resident in This Section.

One of our pioneer settlers, Moses Verbaan, died at the home of his son Wallace here Wednesday night. Mr. Verbaan was 84 years of age and came to this country when but 15 years of age settling at Green Bay, where he remained for a few years, later moving to Port Edwards where he has resided during the past 55 years. He had been in poor health for more than three years. He leaves three sons and two daughters to mourn his death.

Mrs. Henry Letendre returned Saturday from Grand Rapids after a two weeks visit with her daughter, Mrs. Corriveau.

Mr. Green, the contractor of Green Bay, was in town Saturday and Sunday looking after business interests here.

Mrs. Matthewson and daughter Mrs. Simonson are visiting at the home of Mrs. J. E. Brazeau.

Miss Ella Perry of Grand Rapids spent Saturday with her sister Mrs. Brazeau.

R. H. James of Babcock visited friends here last Saturday evening.

Steve Ramtz on millwright is visiting his family at Appleton.

Attorney T. W. Brazeau visited his brothers here on Sunday.

W. A. Brazeau made a business trip to Grand Rapids.

Herbert Cleveland spent Sunday in Port Edwards.

NEKOOSA.

The Congregational Ladies' Aid society gave a supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Oberly last Wednesday. The day was not a pleasant one, but the ladies netted \$19.80 as a result of their efforts and the kindness of the host and hostess in throwing open their house was greatly appreciated.

Mrs. H. O. Beadle, Rev. and Mrs. B. E. Ray and Mrs. J. E. Thomas were Grand Rapids visitors on Monday. Mrs. Thomas being in attendance at the meeting of the Woman's Club at Mrs. Wm. Scott's, the others on shopping bent.

Miss Susan Beeston and Mrs. Geo. Huckleby were initiated into the mysteries of the Rebecca lodge on Wednesday night. The initiation was followed by delicious refreshments which all enjoyed.

Miss Nina Gillett, who arrived last week with her stock of millinery, is at her old stand at the Brazeau store and is kept busy getting out Easter bunnies for the fair Nekoosa waids.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Garrison spent Friday of last week here as guests at the Thomas residence. Mr. Garrison has fully recovered from his attack of the mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Paulus and Mrs. Beulah C. Biron drove to this village last Friday. While here the ladies made calls upon their acquaintances.

Frank Perkins moved his family this week from the Preston house on Second street to the house owned by Chas. Brooks on Prospect avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Denniston of Rudolph were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kuter and other friends here on Sunday and Monday last.

Miss Susan Beeston went to Milwaukee last Saturday noon and spent Sunday with friends there, returning Monday morning.

Mrs. Joseph Thomas goes to Tomah this Friday night to spend a few days with her mother, returning the middle of next week.

Mrs. H. Johns gave a coffee at the Grand View hotel on Thursday last for the benefit of the Catholic Ladies' Aid society.

Miss Ida Booth arrived from Stevens Point last week and is now employed as finisher at the Nekoosa Paper Co.'s mill.

Mrs. C. G. Hanover and Mrs. G. C. Hyde left on Thursday for a shopping trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Miss Dora Wood spent Sunday last in Nekoosa, the guest of Mrs. A. E. Gurdy.

CRANMOOR.

Harry Whitlesey left on the morning passenger train Thursday for a few days' visit with Grand Rapids friends. Mrs. Whitlesey went up on the five o'clock train the same day on a shopping expedition and was the guest of Mrs. Emmerick and other friends.

Mrs. C. L. Lester and children, Miss Griffith and Mr. Owen took an outing recently and spent the evening at the Edward Kruger home. Mr. Lester was a passenger on the down train and accompanied his family home.

E. E. Warner drove to town Wednesday with a load of wood and enjoyed the company on the trip of James Gaylor, who is a social and entertaining companion.

The Bennett and Whitlesey families planned a visit across country to the home of Andrew Searls last Wednesday but were deterred by the severe snow storm.

Several members of the Fitch family were visitors at the Whitlesey home one evening the fore part of the week.

John Foley has returned to his home at Tomah after a week's visit with his brother Timothy and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skeel spent the evening Saturday with their neighbors the Kruger family.

—Dr. J. J. Looze Grand Rapids, office over Wood County Drug store, telephone No. 62. Residence telephone No. 246.

RUDOLPH.

D. D. Conway of Grand Rapids visited Rudolph last Wednesday and made a public announcement of his brother, W. J. Conway, being a candidate for county judge. We hope the young lawyer will meet with success in this town. Some think that he is too young to fill such an important position, but he is thoroughly capable of performing the duties of the office, so let us join hands and put him there. Harrah for W. J. Conway for county judge!

Mr. and Mrs. P. Codere, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Sharkey and Mr. and Mrs. R. Clowey were guests of Frank Grant and M. Proteau of Port Edwards last Sunday.

Tony Keyzers is now visiting his sister, Mrs. Stanfret of De Pere, Wis., to visit with his sister, Mrs. Brandy.

Walter Coulthart, Will and Clarence Compton returned from Mosinee the past week where they have been engaged in the logging camp.

Elmer Croteau is back from the woods where he has been employed the entire winter by Doud & Son of March Rapids, Wis.

Geo. Hamm, agent for the Geo. Ruder Brewing Co. of Wausau, and another gentleman called at this burg last Thursday.

Frank Sharkey is home from his winter's work. He has been employed by the Jos. Dessert Lumber Co. of Mosinee, Wis.

Henry Gouchee is back from Mercer, Wis., where he has been working in Daly & O'Day's camp since last fall.

F. M. Stewart and Mrs. E. M. Hecox departed Monday morning for Bradley, South Dakota.

Willow Camp No. 6574, M. W. A., held their first meeting last Saturday night. Success to the new members.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Denniston visited friends at Nekoosa the first of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rezin of Cranmoor, visited their parents over Sunday.

Frank Reinhart departed for Milwaukee Tuesday morning.

Andrew Lindhal is very sick and not expected to live.

—Dr. A. L. Ridgman, Centralia, Office over Centralia Drug Store. Telephone No. 92. Telephone at residence, No. 23.

BIRON.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Stearns were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Dodge at Port Edwards, Thursday.

Mrs. F. M. Stearns entertained a number of her lady friends at afternoon coffee, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akey of Rudolph visited with Mrs. Alfred Akey Saturday last.

Miss Nettie Akey and Mrs. Jessimer visited Mrs. Weber at South Centralia Monday.

Will Alpine is the possessor of a new guitar and now a few people are losing sleep.

Mr. Rocheleau has sold his farm and moved to Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Fobart has been very ill during the past week.

—F. Pomainville, M. D. Office in rear of Steib's drug store. Telephone at office, No. 35; residence, Centralia, No. 248.

High School Notes.

The Sophomores and Freshmen are not to be beaten in the line of class meetings. Monday night the former held one after school and elected Ruby St. Amour as president. Tuesday night the Freshmen caught the fever and elected Kenneth Kelley as president and Rose Wippenman secretary. They also adopted class colors. I don't think they have gone so far as to select committees but then you cannot tell what will happen. Yet we all believe it's a good thing to get an early start.

Mumps are prevalent still; majority of cases on the west side, however, as they always get everything that is going. A number of cases are reported from the Grammar room on west side. One thing about them is that they are better for young people than they are for older ones.

Don't forget the joint debate to be held a week from tonight at the M. E. church. It is the last debate of the season.

I have just received a large line of HENRIETTA SKIRTS

From 75 cts to \$4 each. They are up-to-date in every respect.

LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS, AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Also have a new stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes. Come in and examine them.

LADIES: Call and see my line of Uerfection Bustles. They are something new.

MRS. J. HAMM'S

Telephone 68. Front St., East Side.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

EASTER-TIDE!

THE spirit and influence of Easter pervades the whole store: wherever you turn you feel it—subtly, but surely. The new suits, the new trousers, the new hats, the new neckwear, all speak the cheer and brightness of a new born season.

BEAUTY | QUALITY | PRICES

The stocks we show were never more crowded with beautiful goods than at present. Manufacturers have vied with each other in the production of exquisite fabrics and the artists and designers have evolved rich and tasteful results. The artistic showing of Clothing, Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishings is a well-spring of pleasure to the buyer, and the economic conditions are decidedly attractive.



Men's Clothing.

\$5.00

\$10

All Styles, by the best makers in the world are here. Counters are high-heaped with Suits that touch every need—Practical Semi-dress and Ultra Swell for evening. These Serges, Casimeres, Vicunas, London Thibets, worsteds and flannels, beautiful checks, cluster stripes, plain and fancy plaids. The prices are within the reach of all. Suits, \$5, \$7, \$8.50, \$10 to \$20

\$12.00

\$15.00



FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

No other store in Grand Rapids so thoroughly grasps the importance of that indescribable charm called "style" in boys' clothing. Again, the boys' clothing trade is gathering rapidly to our store. The youngster isn't going to scuff out in a week the suit he gets here, so we draw the line at unservicable materials. \$1.50 starts our list price—better and better as you pay more. The styles are extremely choice and new: the variety is plentiful.

Furnishings for Easter.

The neckwear stock is a marvel-revelation. Styles straight from Paris. Every novelty is found displayed in our cases: new effects in every line of furnishing goods.

Our assortment of Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats and dress details generally is brilliant and fascinating as one could wish.

We sell Boys' Dark Blue Serge, Blue and Black Clay worsted Confirmation Suits with long pants at \$4 00, 5 00, 6 00, \$7 50 to \$10 00.

If we please you tell others; If we don't, tell us.

KRUGER & CAMERON.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

If we please you tell others; If we don't, tell us.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Office of City Clerk, March 20, 1901.

To the Electors of the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin: Notice is hereby given that a municipal election is to be held in the several wards of the city of Grand Rapids, Wood county, Wisconsin, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1901 at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office, are given opposite the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column:

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters. A voter upon entering a polling place and giving his name and address, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have indorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. The voter if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark X under the party designated printed at the top of the ballot in the square made for that purpose. A ballot so marked, and having no other mark, will be counted for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a cross mark be placed in the square under the name or at any place in the space occupied by the name or names of candidates in another column, and will be counted for all names written in lieu of one erased. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a cross mark under the name of each candidate he desires to vote for, or at any place within the space in which the name is printed. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked, it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector-in-charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability.

The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

Office.	Citizens' Ticket.	Individual Nominations.
Mayor.....	William E. Wheelan.....	
Treasurer.....	Milton W. Mosher.....	
Assessor.....	Bernard G. Chaudos.....	
Justice of the Peace.....	William H. Getts.....	
First Ward.		
Alderman.....	David L. Lutz, Jr.....	
Supervisor.....	Emanuel P. Arpin.....	
Second Ward.		
Alderman.....	Gustave Schuman.....	
Supervisor.....	Theodore W. Brazeau.....	
Third Ward.		
Alderman.....	William E. Gross.....	
Supervisor.....	William Scott.....	
Fourth Ward.		
Alderman.....	Charles Bunde.....	
Supervisor.....	Andrew A. Carter.....	
Fifth Ward.		
Alderman.....	John Kolanda.....	
Supervisor.....	Ira Bassett.....	
Sixth Ward.		
Alderman.....	Fred H. Jackson.....	
Supervisor.....	John W. Cochran.....	
Seventh Ward.		
Alderman.....	Michael McCarthy.....	
Supervisor.....	John Beil, Sr.....	
Eighth Ward.		
Alderman.....	George M. Hill.....	
Supervisor.....	William J. Conway.....	

MILTON W. MOSHER, City Clerk.

You will take notice that the above list of candidates includes candidates for the city offices and also the candidates for each of the ward offices and that the ticket to be voted in any one ward will be composed of the above list of candidates for city offices together with a list of the candidates for ward offices for that particular ward, as for example, the ticket for the fourth ward will be the above list of candidates for city offices together with the above list of candidates for ward offices for the fourth ward only.

You will further take notice that the polls will be open at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m. and will be held in the following places in the several wards to-wit:

First ward, Ed Mahoney's residence; Second ward, Library building; Third ward, Grand Army Hall (G. A. R.); Fourth ward, John Plenke's residence; Fifth ward, Waterworks Power House; Sixth ward, Brainard Worthington's shop; Seventh ward, City Hall; Eighth ward, Martin Nisson's residence.

M. W. MOSHER, City Clerk.

JUDICIAL ELECTION NOTICE

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, March 20th, 1901.

To the Electors of Wood County.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election is to be held in the several Towns, Wards and election precincts in the County of Wood on the 2nd day of April 1901, at which the officers named below are to be chosen.

The name of the candidate for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office are given opposite the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation each in its proper column.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters. A voter upon entering the polling place and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk which must have indorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other ballot can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, the voter must retire alone to a booth or compartment and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. The voter if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark X under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the square made for that purpose. A ballot so marked, and having no other mark, will become [be counted] for all the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased or a cross mark be placed in the square under the name or any place in the space occupied by the name or names of candidates in another column, and will be counted for all names written in lieu of one erased. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should make a vote for each candidate he desires to vote for, or at any place within the space in which the name is printed. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum to assist the voter in marking his ballot can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked, it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on the outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth or compartment, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter; and if he declares that he is totally blind, he may be assisted by any person chosen by him from among the legal voters of the county. The presiding officer may administer an oath in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

Office.	Individual Nominations.
For Justice of Supreme Court.....	Joshua Eric Dodge.....
For County Judge.....	William J. Conway.....
	John A. Gaylor.....

E. S. RENNE, County Clerk.